



ESTABLISHED 1859.

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## COMPETITION FOR DECEMBER.

## DIARY COUPONS.

EACH copy of THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY for 1895 sent out contains a coupon, upon which there are nine questions. We ask subscribers to answer these questions to the best of their ability, or to delegate the matter as provided on the coupons. This forms our competition for December, and, to ensure a good response, we shall give ten guineas in prizes. The answers nearest in accord with the average opinion will, of course, take rank for awards. We shall be glad if the coupons are returned as early as possible this month.

## STATIM SUMEND.

BEFORE wholesale houses get into the worry of stock-taking they should communicate with our Publisher in regard to the Winter Issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, to be published on the last Saturday of January. We shall accept circulars and price-lists for distribution in that issue, and, obviously, there is not too much time for arranging the printing, &c., of these. Our Publisher will be glad to give any assistance in his power. He is now booking orders and reserving spaces for the occasion.

## "SCIENTIFIC MYSTERIES."

CHEMISTS who propose to stock this attractive 1s. book this season should order at once. We have only a few show-cards left and can only supply these as long as they last, one with each dozen books. Our price for "Scientific Mysteries" is 8s. 6d. per dozen. They can be ordered direct from us or from any wholesale house.

## Summary.

MR. THOMAS HOLLOWAY'S will is still in dispute (p. 835).  
 THE dividends paid by some German chemical works have been declared (p. 837).

A LIVERPOOL chemist's assistant is under arrest on the charge of blackmail (p. 833).

A STATUE has been erected at Montpelier in honour of Professor Planchon (p. 836).

WE give a page of "Notes of Novelties," in which several useful new articles are described (p. 857).

WE report several cases under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act in respect to the sale of weak tinctures (p. 834 and p. 852).

AN Abergavenny grocer has been prosecuted by the Pharmaceutical Society for selling Fellows's syrup, and has been fined (p. 852).

A BELFAST druggist's daughter has obtained a divorce (p. 835), and a Scotch druggist made co-respondent in a similar case has cleared himself (p. 836).

THE widows' clause has fairly come into the range of discussion again. It is mentioned in several of our "Winter Session" reports, and we print some letters upon it (p. 862).

A HOLLOWAY chemist has submitted to an injunction restraining him from selling "Fog in your throat" the proprietors of "Fog in your throat" being the movers (p. 854).

SIR DIETRICH BRANDIS gave an interesting account of the Dipterocarpeæ at Wednesday evening's meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society, and Mr. E. M. Holmes spoke on eucalyptus oil (p. 839).

PROFESSOR DEWAR last week appeared before the Chemical Society with a further contribution on the properties of liquefied nitrogen and oxygen, but threw no further light on the Rayleigh-Ramsay atmospheric element (p. 840).

WE give a report of the meeting of the New York section of the Society of Chemical Industry held last week. "Modern Perfumery" and "Soap in Lubricants" were the chief subjects, and the information given was useful (p. 844).

WE print extracts from letters by most of the principals of colleges of pharmacy in England regarding the appointment of Professor Green as an examiner. Some object, others do not, and none appear to be red-hot on the subject (p. 862).

WE print a number of portraits of eminent men of science connected with pharmacy, and biographical notes regarding them. They are Professors Dragendorff and Kobert, of Dorpat, and Professors Frankland and Geddes, new pharmaceutical examiners (p. 850).

THE analytical mixture given last month contained ammonia, alum, copper sulphate, and manganese sulphate. Of fifty-seven competitors who sent in reports, thirty failed to detect the manganese. Mr. Moss accordingly gives some hints on this difficulty (p. 832).

"COMPANY PHARMACY" bulks rather large in our "Winter Session" reports this week, but it cannot be said that any advance is apparent. Mr. Taylor, of Bolton, speaking at Manchester, and Mr. Care, before the Chemists' Assistants' Association, drew the badger (p. 841).

THE proprietor of a Sutton-in-Ashfield drug store was out of laudanum when a Pharmaceutical Society emissary called for soap-and-opium liniment. He sent out for it, however, and gave it to his customer. A prosecution under the Pharmacy Act followed, but the Judge found for the defendant (p. 852).

THERE has been brisk opposition in the General Medical Council against making the next British Pharmacopoeia a "pure pharmacists' Pharmacopoeia." A majority ask for one or more pharmacologists to be associated with Professor Atfield, and defeated a proposal to give the latter 1,250l. for his work (p. 846).





CONDUCTED BY RICHARD J. MOSS, F.C.S., F.I.C.

#### QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS.

THE subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis will be a mixture of not more than three salts. The mixture is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, all its constituents are to be detected, and proof is to be given that the substances detected are the only constituents.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture of salts (accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, not a stamp merely) will be received up to Wednesday, December 19, and the samples will be forwarded immediately. It should be understood that in this, as in all other competitions, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST recognises no distinction of sex.

Students' reports will be received up to Saturday, December 29. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected. In this list any substance regarded as an accidental impurity should be distinguished from the essential constituents of the salts of which the mixture is composed.

#### REPORTS.

The mixture of salts which formed the subject of the last exercise consisted of three parts of ammonium alum, one part of copper sulphate, and one part of manganese sulphate. Its calculated composition was:—

Cu	..	..	..	..	..	5.09
Mn	..	..	..	..	..	4.56
Al	..	..	..	..	..	3.63
NH <sub>4</sub>	..	..	..	..	..	2.38
SO <sub>4</sub>	..	..	..	..	..	41.07
H <sub>2</sub> O	..	..	..	..	..	43.27
						100.00

Traces of iron and potassium were present as impurities.

Samples of the powder were sent to eighty-six applicants, and reports of the analysis were received from fifty-seven students.

In no case was there a failure in the detection of copper or of sulphuric acid, but manganese, ammonium, and aluminium were reported absent by thirty, twenty-five, and fifteen students respectively.

The ease with which some of our correspondents detected manganese contrasts strangely with the difficulties encountered by others. Manganese ought in every case to have been detected in the preliminary examination, but several students omitted to ignite a portion of the powder with sodium carbonate and nitrate. This useful test does not involve any additional expenditure of material, the quantity required is very small, and part of the residue from the ignition of the powder in a tube closed at one end is always available. In some cases the experiment, although tried, might better have been omitted, as it gave a misleading result: the mass obtained was nearly black. This was because too large a proportion of the powder had been heated with the sodium carbonate. It is well to begin always by using very little of the solid under examination; if necessary, a further quantity may be added, and the fusion repeated.

When using ammonium hydrate as a group-reagent in conjunction with the chloride, it is a common mistake with beginners to add a few drops of the reagent, and then, with-

out shaking the test-tube thoroughly, they try whether the smell of ammonia is perceptible. The test-tube will, under such circumstances, almost certainly smell of ammonia, although its contents may still possess an acid reaction. The inference is then erroneously drawn that ammonium hydrate in excess has produced no precipitate. Several of the reports before us show clearly that this mistake was made. Ammonium hydrate, in conjunction with ammonium chloride, is an important group-reagent, and the effect it produces upon the solution under examination should be observed with great care. The first thing to note is whether a precipitate produced by a slight addition of the reagent disappears on adding the reagent in excess. Such a precipitate would be produced if, for example, zinc were present. The next step is to ensure that a decided excess of ammonium hydrate has really been employed. As a rule, the experiment is tried in a test-tube; if the mouth of the tube be closed by the thumb, and its contents vigorously shaken, a strong smell of ammonia afterwards may be taken as a sure indication that an excess of the reagent has been employed. To prevent the slightest possibility of error, a drop of the liquid may be tested with red litmus-paper.

#### PRIZES.

The First Prize for the best analysis has been awarded to HERBERT BRIDGES, care of Messrs. Nuthall & Mason, Bank Plain, Norwich.

The Second Prize has been awarded to W. G. BURGE, 4 Woronzow Terrace, St. John's Wood, N.W.

#### MARKS AWARDED FOR ANALYSES.

H. Bridges (1st prize)	..	..	100	Iliad	..	..	..	75
W. G. Burge (2nd prize)	..	..	99	A. McKellar	..	..	..	75
H. Read	..	..	98	Saponis	..	..	..	75
J. S. Prior	..	..	98	W. J. T.	..	..	..	74
N. M.	..	..	97	C. V. Bach	..	..	..	73
E. Stabler	..	..	97	W. Hood	..	..	..	72
Kalistos	..	..	97	Northern	..	..	..	70
W. G. S.	..	..	96	H. G. Clitherow	..	..	..	68
J. L. Hall	..	..	96	Detergens	..	..	..	65
T. M.	..	..	95	J. H. Bamber	..	..	..	65
Campanula	..	..	94	Antitoxin	..	..	..	62
E. Oekenden	..	..	90	Progreiens	..	..	..	60
Arrisol	..	..	90	Victory	..	..	..	58
001	..	..	90	Elève	..	..	..	56
H. C. Goodall	..	..	89	T. L. Hewitt	..	..	..	55
Foreeps	..	..	88	Forward	..	..	..	48
Demosthenes	..	..	85	G. S. W.	..	..	..	45
C. Huxtable	..	..	83	MgSO <sub>4</sub>	..	..	..	42
HNO <sub>3</sub>	..	..	82	Paul Lecrox	..	..	..	40
Verax	..	..	80	E. A. Miskin	..	..	..	40
Vilean	..	..	80	J. Shaw	..	..	..	38
Lad	..	..	80	R. T. S.	..	..	..	38
Iodic Hydrarg	..	..	79	HCl <sub>3</sub> H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	..	..	..	37
Pyro Catechin	..	..	78	B. Tenet	..	..	..	36
Chemdrug	..	..	78	Hypo	..	..	..	35
D. W. C.	..	..	77	Hopeful Secundus	..	..	..	35
A. W. Nunn	..	..	77	Jacobus	..	..	..	32
H. F.	..	..	76	Stow	..	..	..	30
Cono	..	..	76					

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*Prizes.*—The students to whom prizes are awarded are requested to write at once to the Publisher, naming the book they select, and stating how they wish it forwarded.

Any scientific book that is published at a price not greatly exceeding half a guinea may be taken as a first prize.

Any scientific book which is sold for about five shillings may be taken as second prize.

*Note.*—All communications should include the names and addresses of the writers.

T. M.—It is practically impossible to prevent manganous hydrate from being more or less precipitated along with iron and aluminium hydrates, but for qualitative work it makes little difference so long as you take the presence of the manganese into consideration. Hence the importance of detecting manganese in the preliminary examination.



**ARRISOL.**—The preliminary examination in the dry way must not be neglected; it is a very important part of the work.

**C. HUNTABLE.**—Salts of copper ignited in the Bunsen flame emit rays, some of which are transmitted by blue glass, giving an appearance that might be mistaken for the flame-coloration of potassium.

**HNO<sub>3</sub>.**—When a solution of the salt in water was warmed with caustic alkali there was no smell of ammonia at first, but just as it began to boil the smell of ammonia was quite strong.

**VERAN.**—The calcium-hydrate test properly applied gave an immediate and strong reaction for ammonia, with a very small quantity of the powder.

**VULCAN.**—Even a much rougher test than you employed served to detect ammonium. See remarks to "HNO<sub>3</sub>."

**LAD.**—You detected ammonium, but you omitted to include it in your list of constituents.

**IODIC HYDRARG.**—Your examination of the powder in the dry way was too superficial. You should have tried to detect manganese by the blow-pipe-test—ignition with sodium carbonate and nitrate. It is important to detect manganese in the preliminary examination.

**CHEMDRUG.**—See remarks to "Iodic Hydrarg."

**D. W. C.**—The colour of the ammonium-sulphide precipitate was in itself an indication that no notable quantity of iron could be present.

**A. W. NUNN.**—The platinic-chloride test for potassium should not have been applied in the presence of aluminium and copper sulphates. The light-coloured precipitate you obtained with ammonium sulphide was manganese sulphide. The reaction you observed with potassium ferrocyanide is not peculiar to zinc.

**H. F.**—Copper sulphide is slightly soluble in ammonium sulphide. You must remember this in examining the sulphuretted-hydrogen precipitate. The sulphides of the fixed alkalis are not open to this objection.

**CONO.**—In examining the filtrate from sulphuretted hydrogen it was important to note that ammonium chloride and hydrate produced a gelatinous precipitate nearly white in colour. In the absence of phosphates, such a precipitate was very suggestive of aluminium. The slightly pinkish colour was due to traces of iron and manganese.

**ILIAD.**—The tedious process for the reduction of any nitrate that might have been present was not necessary in this case, as there was nothing to interfere with the ferrous-sulphate test.

**A. MCKELLAR.**—See remarks to "Iodic Hydrarg."

**SAPONIS.**—You detected manganese in the preliminary examination, and confirmed its presence subsequently, but you did not include it in your list of constituents detected.

**W. J. T.**—We could not detect any indication of red fumes when the powder was heated with sulphuric acid and copper.

**C. V. BACH.**—There was no indication of charring when the powder was heated. The precipitate you obtained with calcium chloride must have been calcium sulphate.

**W. HOOD.**—The change of colour you observed when the powder was heated was not due to charring, which would have taken place at a much lower temperature. There was no empyreumatic odour evolved.

**NORTHERN.**—The precipitate you obtained with silver nitrate must have been silver sulphate. You do not give sufficient particulars of your test for boric acid. The green flame may have been due to copper.

**H. G. CLITHEROW.**—See remarks to W. Hood.

**DETERGENS.**—Before proceeding with the usual wet method of analysis you should examine the powder in the dry way. The effects of heat and a few simple blowpipe-tests generally give a great deal of information about the nature of the substance you have to deal with.

**J. H. BAMBER.**—The cobalt-chloride test is intended to be applied to white infusible solids which do not change colour on ignition.

**ANTITOXIN.**—The silver precipitate you obtained was sulphate. No doubt it is very good practice to work without a book, but we do not ask you to observe any such condition. You will learn more if you work with a good text-book.

**PROGREDIENS.**—Using a very small quantity of the powder, and a relatively large quantity of sodium carbonate and nitrate, a mass of a brilliant green colour was obtained on ignition. If much of the powder was used the mass was nearly black. Repeating your test for ammonium exactly as you describe it, the red litmus-paper was turned blue immediately.

**VICTORY.**—If you obtained no precipitate on adding ammonium chloride and hydrate to the filtrate from sulphuretted hydrogen, it is quite clear that you omitted to add ammonium hydrate in excess.

**ETIENNE.**—See remarks to "Victory."

**T. L. HEWITT.**—You misunderstood our remarks of last month. It was clear from your report that you had performed the operations described: what we intended to convey was, that you had not a practical knowledge of the reactions. The knowledge obtained by merely reading a description of a reaction is not sufficient: the reaction should be studied experimentally before any attempt is made to apply it to an unknown substance. You should make a more exhaustive dry examination of the powder.

**FORWARD.**—The only metal you detected in the precipitate produced by ammonium hydrate was iron; it was obvious from the colour of the precipitate that only a trace of iron could be present.

**MgSO<sub>4</sub>.**—You reduced some of the sulphate to sulphide by the fusion you describe. A sulphide could not enter into the composition of a mixture of

salts readily soluble in water and containing copper. Your remarks about the bleaching of red litmus are not intelligible: you do not say how the result was obtained.

**B. TENET.**—You describe a few tests made at random; this is not a systematic analysis. The metals should be separated in proper order, by group-reagents first, and afterwards by methods which admit of each constituent being identified without risk of the interference of other substances.

**JACOBUS.**—In the foregoing remarks to correspondents you will find several hints which will be useful to you.

## English News.

*The Editor is obliged to correspondents who send local newspapers containing items of interest to the trade. He will be further obliged if such paragraphs be marked in all cases.*

### The Half-holiday.

The chemists and druggists of Bedford have decided to close their places of business each Thursday at 2 P.M.

### A Pheasant in a Pharmacy.

The other day a fine cock pheasant appeared on Colehill, Tamworth, and, after fluttering outside Mr. T. Perkin's pharmacy, alighted on the pavement, and walked through an iron grating into Mr. Perkin's cellar, where it learnt as much as it cared to know about the mysteries of pharmacy.

### Stealing from a Blind Chemist.

At the Bradford Police Court, on December 6, George Turner, a schoolboy, was charged with having stolen a bottle of medicated sweets from the shop of Joseph Walker, chemist, of Robin Lane, Padsey. Police-Superintendent Crawshaw, who prosecuted, said Mr. Walker was blind, and as a consequence he was much annoyed by schoolboys, who entered the shop and stole articles from the counter. On the previous Tuesday a bottle of medicated sweets was stolen in that way, and the prisoner distributed a large amount of sweets among his companions. When arrested he admitted the theft. After Mr. Walker had given evidence, Mrs. Turner, the boy's mother, gave her son a good character. She admitted that he was sometimes mischievous, but nothing worse. The prisoner was sentenced to receive six strokes from the birch-rod, and to pay costs.

The Chairman, in addressing Mr. Walker, said that, although they sympathised with him in the terrible calamity that had befallen him, they felt compelled to call the attention of the public to the fact that a blind man was selling drugs, and perhaps poisons.

Mr. Walker replied that he had been in business as a chemist for fifty-one years, and his wife had assisted him for upwards of thirty-five years; but she had done all the compounding since he had become blind. He never made up prescriptions for anyone.

The Chairman said that explained the matter, but witness, in his evidence, had stated that he had no assistant.

### Druggist's Assistant Charged with Blackmail.

At Liverpool on Saturday, Sydney Latimar, an assistant with Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., wholesale druggists, was charged with an attempt to extort money unlawfully. The evidence was to the effect that on November 29 Mr. Copner delivered a lecture in a schoolroom in the vicinity of Leese Street. The day following he received a letter, in which the writer said he had been witness of "indecent conduct utterly unworthy of a clergyman of the Church of England," and offering to say nothing about it if Mr. Copner consented to hand over to him 10*l*. The letter was signed "Argus," and was handed to the police, who, by means of an advertisement, succeeded in getting a meeting arranged between "Argus" and Mr. Copner. When the meeting came off it was Latimar who turned up, and he was arrested. A ready-written receipt for 10*l*. "received from Mr. Copner" was found in prisoner's pocket, and on being charged he admitted having written the letters. He was remanded.



### The Latent Talent.

A series of entertainments has been inaugurated at Dartford by the musical and literary society connected with the Phoenix Mills (Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., wholesale chemists). At the opening entertainment of the series last week Mr. A. Searl, F.C.S., the manager of the Dartford works, made a few remarks, and introduced Mr. H. S. Wellcome, who expressed his satisfaction at the excellence of the performance. The firm, he said, rejoiced in anything which promoted the pleasure of the employés, and would do anything in their power to encourage those entertainments, which he hoped would draw out the latent talent in the works.

### Spirits of Salt for the School Board.

The London School Board have accepted the tender of Messrs. T. & W. Farmiloe, of Rochester Row, Westminster, to supply spirits of salt at 2s. per gallon. The spirits of salt is used for cleaning-purposes on the requisition of the local clerks of works for repairs. The only other tender received was from Messrs. McDougall Brothers, whose estimate was 2s. 10d. per gallon.

### A Jury on What Chemists Should Sell.

Mr. A. Braxton Hicks held an inquest at Richmond, on Saturday, regarding the death of Katharine Florence Makey (6), the daughter of a furniture-dealer, who had attended school up to Wednesday, when she complained of feeling sick. Next day her mother gave her a dose of "fever-cure," which she had purchased at the stores, and the child died the same evening. Dr. Michael H. Taylor, of Richmond, had analysed the "fever-cure" and found it to contain sulphuric acid, nitrate of potash, and a certain quantity of opiate; but though he considered it dangerous, in the present case it had nothing to do with the cause of death, which was peritonitis. A juror asked whether something could not be done to stop the sale of this "fever-cure." The Coroner said the only way would be by making it public in the Press. If any stuff containing poison were supplied by an unqualified chemist he could be prosecuted; but in this instance it was sold by a registered chemist. In returning a verdict in accordance with the medical testimony, the jury expressed their opinion that, inasmuch as doctors would never prescribe such dangerous medicines for children, chemists should not be allowed to sell them.

### An M.P.C. has to Pay Damages.

John Crannidge is a bone-setter and farmer at Denaby, Yorkshire. He also describes himself as R.C., M.P.C., V.S. A boy named Dawson got his arm crushed at the Houghton Main Colliery, and the injury was treated by Dr. Jones and Dr. Castle, of Wath-upon-Deane. The boy's arm kept stiff for some time after the treatment, and the father, not satisfied with the assurance of the doctors that the stiffness would go off, took the boy to Crannidge. It was alleged that Crannidge had then made some derogatory remarks about the previous treatment. He was reported to have said that from the way in which the arm was going on the boy would be a cripple for life, and that he remarked, "What a lot of work I have had to put right for that man" (Jones). The doctors named brought an action for slander against Crannidge, which was heard before Mr. Justice Charles at the Leeds Assizes. When Crannidge was in the box he was asked what was the meaning of the letters he had used. R.C., he said, meant registered chemist; M.P.C., member of the Pharmaceutical Conference; and V.S., veterinary surgeon. After hearing evidence, a verdict for the plaintiffs, with 30% damages, was given.

### Doctors Deposed.

The General Medical Council have ordered the following names of medical men to be removed from the medical register:—Lewis Lamb Bailes, M.B., B.S., Durham, now undergoing penal servitude for criminal assault; Herbert Tibbits, M.D., 68 Wimpole Street, W., for unprofessional conduct in associating himself with C. B. Harness and the Medical Battery Company, and in regard to the London Massage and Galvanic Hospital and West-end School of Massage, Weymouth Street, W.; Robert Masters Theobald, M.R.C.S., 25 Lee Terrace, Lee, for publishing and circulating a book named "Electro-Homœopathic Medicine," in which was contained a description

and recommendation of the electro-homœopathic cures and medicines of Count Mattei; Charles Oakes, L.S.A., M.B., Abdn., for lending his name to J. S. Sherman, of London and Manchester, the proprietor of a rupture-cure; Daniel Costelloe, M.R.C.S., Testborne House, Totton, Southampton, for "covering" one Allan at Croydon and Selhurst; John Alexander Brown, L.S.A., M.R.C.S., 176 Rye Lane, Peckham, S.E., for aiding Congreve in his practice as a consumption-curer, and for advertising in connection with the same.

### Diphtheria-diagnosis.

In his lecture on the "Diagnosis and Anti-toxic Serum Treatment of Diphtheria" last Friday, Dr. Sims Woodhead stated that the Research Laboratory of the Royal Colleges (of which he is director) has made arrangements for examining and reporting upon membrane (supposed to be diphtheritic) removed from patients' throats. The report will be made within twenty-four hours of receipt of the specimen.

### Theft of Pills.

At High Wycombe Petty Sessions on Thursday, December 6, Edward Moody and Charles Luckett were charged with stealing three boxes of pills, value 1s. 7d., from the shop of Mr. Wm. Mellett, Wooburn Green, on November 24. Defendants stole the boxes of pills from a case in the shop. Moody was fined 25s. and Luckett 25s.

### Tincture of Rhubarb Devoid of Saffron.

At Belper Petty Sessions on December 6, Alfred Selby, grocer, was summoned for selling adulterated tincture of rhubarb. Captain Sandys, who prosecuted, stated that the tincture was practically devoid of saffron. Defendant said he sold the drug in exactly the same condition as he received it, and added that he had had it in his shop for over six years. He was fined 10s. and 1l. 1s. costs.

### Sup and Smoke.

One of the young athletes in our office reports that he spent a happy night with the Tunnel Athletic Club last Saturday night. The Club is connected with Messrs. D. & W. Gibbs's soap-works, and Mr. F. L. A. Gibbs is the President. About fifty of the members supped at the Three Lords, and in the course of the evening some valuable prizes were presented to the champions. The Queen, the President, the Firm and the Fourth Estate were toasted.

### Suicide of a Wholesale Druggist.

Dr. Wynn Westcott held an inquest at Hackney, on December 10, on the body of Seymour Willoughby, aged 48, of Clapton. The widow stated that her husband, formerly a wholesale druggist, was in pecuniary difficulties, but had never threatened suicide. On Saturday last, at noon, his bedroom was forced open, and he was found inside, shot dead. The following letter was found in the room:—"This is to certify that I, Seymour Willoughby, of 95 Downs Road, and late of the firm of Willoughby Brothers, 21 Spital Square, am in full possession of my mental faculties, and that I am about to take my life by poison or pistol, for the simple reason that alive I am stone broke, and that dead there will be something to go on with. My brother, and late partner, is the real cause of this act of mine, as it was he that insisted on selling the business, greatly against my wish." Mr. Edward Godfrey Willoughby, brother of the dead man, believed that his brother had been betting and lost much money. He had over 3,000l. in March last, but this had all gone, the witness believed, in betting. The jury returned a verdict of suicide during temporary insanity caused by pecuniary losses. [Messrs. Willoughby Brothers were formerly the proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills. The business was sold to a company a year or two ago.]

### The Glass-bottle Industry.

Owing to the decreased demand for bottles, and the consequent lowering of prices, it is stated that the bottle-manufacturing firms on the Wear have proposed to their workmen a reduction in wages in order that they may be enabled more successfully to meet foreign competition. The masters propose that the wages be reduced 4s. per week all round, and 20 per cent. off overtime. They also wish to limit a day's work to 70 dozen screw "gills" or 66 dozen screw "pints."



**Alleged False Pretences.**

At the Bath City Police-court on December 6, John da Costa was brought up on remand charged with obtaining 9s. by false pretences from Winifred Willcox, also with obtaining 4s. 6d. by false pretences from Elizabeth Bowden. He was now further charged with obtaining money by false pretences from William Grist, James Woodward, and Edward Cottle. It will be remembered that the prisoner sold various tradespeople in Bath stramonium cigarettes, and it was alleged that he promised them automatic machines in which to sell them. After evidence had been given on the three new charges, the prisoner was committed for trial at the next Quarter Sessions.

**London County Council Appointments.**

Mr. Alfred W. Stokes, public analyst for Paddington, has resigned his position as one of the gas-examiners to the London County Council. Mr. John Wade, B.Sc., Demonstrator of Chemistry at Guy's Hospital, has been transferred to his testing-station at the Hampstead Road, and Mr. B. H. Gervans, assistant to Mr. Cassal, has been appointed gas-examiner to the Blackfriars testing-station. Mr. T. H. Pearmain, of Apothecaries' Hall, has been appointed gas-examiner, to test in various districts with the portable photometer.

**London Water-supply.**

The Special Water Committee of the London County Council, on Tuesday last, recommended the Council to incur an expenditure of about 300L on behalf of an inquiry with reference to the duration of the floods in the Thames Valley, during which it will be unsafe to draw the water from the river for drinking purposes. The recent Royal Commission gave as their opinion that, without further accommodation for storing, it would be unsafe to draw water during the floods. They recommend, therefore, that for a year the chemist (Mr. Dibdin) be instructed to have one sample daily taken from the river above the water companies' intakes, for analysis and comparison with the analyses furnished by the companies. The cost is not to exceed five guineas per week.

**Mr. Holloway's Will.**

The dispute about the late Mr. Thomas Holloway's will is again before the Probate Court. Mr. Holloway died on December 26, 1883, leaving personal property to the amount of 596,335L, freeholds to the value of 118,000L, and leasehold interests worth 6,000L; but these amounts did not represent anything like what he had accumulated, because during his lifetime he invested about a million sterling, in the names of trustees, who were charged with the building and founding of two benevolent institutions. Probate of a will purporting to have been executed by him on October 11, 1883, was granted to Sir G. M. Holloway and H. Driver Holloway; but, subsequently, Caroline Young, a sister of the late Mr. Holloway, brought an action to revoke the probate so obtained, on the ground that the will set up by the defendants had not been duly executed, that at the time of its execution the late Mr. Holloway was not of sound mind, and that its execution had been procured by undue influence. That claim failed, but lately Henry Young, son of Mrs. Caroline Young, commenced another action, alleging that he was a legatee under the true last will of the late Mr. Holloway, dated on or about April 20, 1876, which had been fraudulently suppressed by the defendants; that the will of October, 1883, was a forgery; and that probate of this document had been obtained by fraud and conspiracy on the part of Mary Ann Driver and the defendants. Sir G. M. Holloway and Mr. H. Driver Holloway now ask to have Henry Young's action dismissed on the ground that it is frivolous and vexatious. The arguments were complicated and technical, and the Court reserves judgment.

**Made up his Mind to be a Beggar.**

Hector Rogers (23), described as a chemist's assistant, came again before the Southampton Magistrates on Tuesday, on a charge of begging. He has already been sent to the Southampton gaol for a week and a fortnight for similar offences, but he was at it again on Monday night. He had 6d. on him when apprehended. Chief Constable Berry stated that

the prisoner frightened ladies by going behind them and whispering in their ears. The Chairman (Mr. R. Chipperfield, a retired chemist) said the prisoner, with his education, ought to know it was wrong to do as he had done. He, however, appeared to have made up his mind to be a beggar all his life. A week's imprisonment had had no effect, neither had a fortnight, and he would now have to go to gaol for a month with hard labour. The prisoner said he would not come back to Southampton again.

**A Small Thief.**

John Frederick Howard, aged 10, was charged at the Tynbridge Wells Police Court on Saturday with stealing a bottle of scent, value 2s. 6d., and another, value 1s. 6d., from the shop of Maddocks & Co., chemists. The boy had been in the habit of coming into the shop for some time past, and a policeman found one of the bottles in his pocket, and the child said to him, "Here it is; you won't lock me up, will you, if my father pays for it?" The police went to the prisoner's house and found other scent-bottles. Prisoner's mother said prisoner told her they had been given to him by other boys. The Bench remarked strongly upon the action of the mother, and inflicted a fine of 10s., ordering the boy to receive two strokes in addition.

**Irish News.****Examinations.**

The January Preliminary, Registered Druggist, and Pharmaceutical Licence examinations will commence at 11 o'clock on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, January 7, 8, and 9, respectively. Intending candidates should lodge their applications with Mr. Ferrall, 57 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, by Monday, December 24.

**A. & R. Thwaites & Co.**

The annual meeting of the shareholders of A. & R. Thwaites & Co., mineral-water manufacturers, Dublin, was held on December 7. Mr. John Chambre presided. The report stated that the net profit for the year amounts to 3,920L 5s. 10d. A dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. on the preference and of 7 per cent. on the ordinary shares, for the final six months (an interim dividend having been paid), was recommended, leaving a balance of 937L 19s. 10d. to next account. The report was adopted.

**A Druggist's Daughter's Divorce Case.**

The Dublin Probate and Matrimonial Court has granted a divorce to Mrs. M. Shields, who is a daughter of Mr. Clarke, wholesale druggist, Belfast. Mrs. Shields stated that she was married to respondent, who was a commercial traveller in her father's employment, on September 19, 1887. Her husband gave way to habits of intemperance and treated her with gross cruelty, on one occasion threatening to take her life with a razor. There was no appearance for the respondent.

**The Chemist and Druggist Association of Ireland.**

The annual business meeting of this society was held on December 6 in Belfast. Sir James H. Haslett, J.P., President, occupied the chair. The following officers and committee were elected for 1895:—President, Sir J. H. Haslett; Vice-Presidents, Thomas McMullan, John Clarke, William Jamison, Samuel Clotworthy, Samuel Turkington, Cookstown; Hon. Treasurer, Samuel Gibson; Hon. Secretary, W. J. Rankin, 173 New Lodge Road; committee, William Baxter, John Cairns, John Campbell, James D. Curse, William Doig, W. J. Gibson, William Lytle, Joseph Montgomery, W. J. Moore, Samuel McDowell, James Richardson, Samuel M. Reid, John H. Shaw, Jacob Walsh, with John Watson as chairman of committee. It was agreed to hold the annual social meeting in January, and a sub-committee was appointed to carry out the arrangements.



## Scotch News.

### Business Changes in Glasgow.

Messrs. Frazer & Green, chemists, Glasgow, are about to open a new branch pharmacy in Great Western Road, in a handsome building nearing completion, at the corner of Blythswood Drive. This will make Messrs. Frazer & Green's fifth establishment in the city.

The business until recently carried on by Mr. Walter Paris at 83 Stirling Road, Glasgow, has been purchased by Mr. John R. Peacock, lately principal dispenser with the Glasgow Parochial Board. Mr. John M. Halley, 9 Wilton Drive, has been appointed Mr. Peacock's successor. The salary is 110*l.* per annum. Mr. Robert H. Walker, assistant dispenser to the City Parochial Board, has resigned, and Mr. David Hannay, who has been upwards of two years in the Board's service as apprentice, was appointed in his place at a salary of 25*l.* per annum till May next. The Board are advertising for an apprentice at the rate of 12*l.* per annum for the first year, increasing 5*l.* annually if found suitable.

### Medicines for a Glasgow Poorhouse.

The Glasgow City Parochial Board agreed last week to the following purchases of medicines, &c.:—120 lbs. best grey cotton-wool, from Messrs. Leggat & Gibson, at 6*d.* per lb.; 120 lbs. Gangee tissue (Robinson's No. 1), from the New Apothecaries' Company, at 1*s.* 2*d.* per lb.; 100 lbs. best cotton-lint, from Glasgow Apothecaries' Company, at 1*s.* 0½*d.* per lb.; 50 gallons best cod-liver oil, from New Apothecaries' Company, at 3*s.* 10*d.* per gallon; 160 lbs. best castor oil, from Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., at 4*d.* per lb.; 1 cwt. best senna-leaves, from Glasgow Apothecaries' Company, at 5½*d.* per lb. Applications from Messrs. Cockburn & Co., 57 East Howard Street, and Mr. James Taylor, 132 Trongate, to be allowed to quote for the supplies of medicine to the Board's dispensary were granted.

### Charges for Medicines by Glasgow Parochial Boards.

The four dispensers of the three Glasgow Parochial Boards—City, Barony, and Govan—on a reconsideration of the basis of calculating the cost of medicines, &c., have recommended the following scale of prices as a permanent arrangement for the three parishes; and the Adjustment Committee, representative of all the boards, have approved of the proposals, and ordered the charges for medicines, &c., by one parish to another to be made on the basis of these proposals:—"Liniments and mixtures—4 oz. to be charged 6*d.*; 1 to 3 oz., to be charged 2*d.* per oz.; above 4 oz., to be charged 1*d.* per oz. Powders to be charged 6*d.* per dozen; fractions of a dozen above one-third to be charged as one dozen; one-third or under to be charged 1*d.* each. All B.P. pills, 2*d.* per dozen. All B.P. ointments, 3*d.* per oz. Lotions to be charged ½*d.* per oz. Milk extract, extract carnis, and all special dietary to be charged cost price. Note.—When actual cost exceeds the above prices, the Glasgow Apothecaries' Company's list-price, with the addition of 25 per cent., to be charged. All drugs not included in the above to be charged Glasgow Apothecaries' Company's list-price, with the addition of 25 per cent. Twopence to be the minimum charge for all prescriptions."

### Edinburgh Pharmacy Athletic Club.

The gymnasium and reading-rooms of this Club at 79 Leith Street are now open for the winter season. Some additional appliances have been installed, including parallel and horizontal bars.

### Chemists' Ball at Dumfries.

The chemists of Dumfries and Maxwelltown held their first ball on Tuesday evening, in St. Mary's Hall. Mr. William Allan and Mr. J. W. Sutherland appropriately referred to the auspicious occasion, and dancing was then begun by over fifty couples. It was kept up the "leal lang nicht" with great spirit. The arrangements reflected credit on the committee of the assistants who organised the affair, and to Messrs. McKerlie and Lockerbie the M.C.'s. Amongst strangers present were Messrs. Jackson (Evans, Sons & Co.), W. L. Howie (Barron, Harveys & Co.), and W. Beaumont

(Pinkerton, Gibson & Co.). The ball was considered a distinct success, and it gave much pleasure and satisfaction to the guests.

### A Scotch Chemist in a Divorce Suit.

In the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on December 12, Lord Kincairney heard further proof in the action for divorce at the instance of Neil Jamieson, clerk, Leith, against his wife; Mr. George Harvie, chemist, Helensburgh, being one of the co-defendants. His Lordship granted decree of divorce, but found that the statements against Mr. Harvie had not been substantiated, and assoilzied him, and found him entitled to expenses.

## French Pharmaceutical News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

M. PASTEUR.—The Paris Municipal Council have presented 1,500*fr.* to the Ecole Normale Supérieure to erect a bust of M. Pasteur in that College. The Council also voted in favour of changing the name of the rue d'Ulm to that of "rue Pasteur." The *Autorité* is responsible for a rumour that M. Pasteur's state of health is a source of anxiety to his friends.

DOCTORS ON THE NEW PHARMACY LAW.—A meeting of delegates of the Medical Syndicates of France was held last Sunday at the Hôtel des Sociétés Savantes, and the clause of the proposed new pharmacy law relative to the practice of pharmacy in country districts was generally approved. This authorises a patient when residing more than 6 kilometres (3½ miles) from a pharmacy to obtain his medicine direct from a physician. A portion of the meeting was however, in favour of endeavouring to get this distance reduced to 4 kilometres (2½ miles).

PHARMACISTS OF THE SECOND CLASS.—Although it is well known in France that a second class pharmacist can only go into business in the department for which his diploma has been granted, he is not, of course, prohibited from selling to persons not residing in the same locality. For a long time past, however, it has been a somewhat vexed question as to how far such a chemist is justified in seeking business outside his department by means of advertisements, circulars, or travellers. A recent judgment has just decided that a second-class pharmacist may not solicit orders in a neighbouring department, a whole battery of laws and decrees concerning the profession being brought forward in support of this view. The defendant was ordered to pay a fine of 500*fr.*, and 25*fr.* damages. It should be added that he had aggravated the case by supplying a poisonous substance, in the form of chloroform, without a doctor's prescription.

STATUE TO J. E. PLANCHON.—On Sunday morning last the town of Montpellier was the scene of an interesting ceremony, the occasion being the unveiling of a statue of Jules Ernest Planchon, formerly professor at the Montpellier School of Pharmacy, in recognition of the services rendered by him in connection with the phylloxera disease which attacked the French vineyards some years ago. The rôle played by M. Planchon at the time was somewhat important. He had resided in England for a number of years, and this, combined with his reputation as a botanist, together with the special knowledge he had of the vine, caused him to be selected in 1873 as the most competent person to go to America for the purpose of studying the means for overcoming phylloxera. He found the remedy, and it was so successfully employed that fortunes were made, but not by M. Planchon. M. Vigier, Minister of Agriculture, in the course of his speech on Sunday, paid a high tribute to Planchon's skill, as also did M. Sabatier, the *doyen* of the Academy of Sciences, and M. de Cabrières, Bishop of Montpellier. The statue is erected in the Station Square, facing the Society of Agriculture's building. It is in the form of a high column, on which is placed a bronze bust of Planchon. By the side stands a vine-dresser, who hands a bunch of grapes to the renovator of the French vine.

STERILISED & CONDENSED MILK.—At a recent reunion of the Therapeutic Society, Dr. Dujardin-Beaumetz asked the



opinion of the meeting, in view of the French campaign against Madagascar, what milk could be best recommended for export, and should the troops be provided with sterilised or condensed milk. He called to mind that three kinds of sterilised milk exist: (1) Milk heated to 122° F., and cooled rapidly (Pasteurised milk, good for a day only); (2) milk heated to nearly 112° F. (Budin process), which will keep for forty-eight hours, but has the taste of boiled milk; and (3) milk heated to 252° F. or more, and completely sterilised, which can be kept for five or six months, but it has a burnt taste during the first days. This taste increases afterwards, and finally becomes exceedingly disagreeable. Dr. Beaumetz suggested that condensed milk is preferable to these, as, especially when mixed with tea or coffee, it has no unpleasant taste. A good deal of discussion on the subject followed. M. Weber said he was in favour of condensed milk until the processes of sterilisation had been perfected. M. Adrian mentioned that long-voyage ships leaving Antwerp use sterilised milk with success, but this is due to the fact that the milk from Dutch cows is poor in fat. The meeting generally supported Dr. Dujardin-Beaumetz in favour of condensed milk.

## Foreign and Colonial News.

AN ALL-NIGHT PHARMACY of a new type is to be seen in Detroit, Mich., just now. This is Parke, Davis & Co.'s factory, which is open continuously from Monday to Saturday, they are so busy. The firm are adding to their factory a new building, 170 feet by 60 feet.

A NEW AMERICAN CHEMICAL-FACTORY.—The Grote-Greenstreet Chemical Company, of Cincinnati, has been formed for the purpose of manufacturing sulphuric acid, muriatic acid, sal soda, salt cake, Glauber salts, copperas, blue vitriol, &c. The capital stock is \$100,000, fully subscribed. A factory, covering five acres of ground is now in course of construction in Fortville, Ind., and is to be finished in February. The works at Ingalls, Ind., are in full operation, and are manufacturing muriatic, nitric, and sulphuric acids, commercial acetic acids, pyroligneous acid, and wood charcoal, lump and ground. Mr. Moormann, the president, and Mr. Greenstreet, the manager, of the new company have made chemicals a speciality for a number of years in Germany.

CHEMICAL-WORKS AND THE SUNDAY-REST ACT.—A conference of chemical-manufacturers met in Berlin last month, to discuss the question of Sunday-labour in chemical-works (a stringent Sunday-rest Act being now in operation in Germany), and to frame representations to Government on the subject. It was decided to urge upon the authorities the absolute necessity of exempting from the Sunday Act all processes of reaction in the manufacture of organic dyes requiring more than twenty-four hours, as well as drying-room operations in the same industry. The permission to work on Sunday was further declared to be necessary in the sublimation of sal ammoniac, the feeding of the drying-room ovens in mineral-paint works, in English-umber works, saltpetre-works, camphor-refineries, ceresin, cyanide-of-potassium, and sulphate-of-ammonia works. Many of the manufacturers present also demanded the exemption of the Easter, Whitsun, and Christmas holidays from the Act.

THE ENTERPRISING GERMAN.—Since the close of the World's Columbian Exposition, there has been connected with the Imperial German Consulate in Chicago a commercial department, the purpose of which is to stimulate the commercial exchange between the United States and Germany; to keep both sides posted on the subject of duties, currency rules for importation and exportation, &c., and to give information about new inventions, patents, and new processes of manufacture. The information is given free of charge to any American or German firm interested in importation to, or exportation from, Germany. The work of the Bureau is limited to collecting and distributing information, and it does not undertake to close business transactions of any kind, nor will it interfere with any business relations already existing between firms of both countries. The organisation was the outcome of the many inquiries that poured in upon the German consulate in the States after the

close of the World's Fair. The address of the Bureau is:—"The Imperial German Consulate, Commercial Department, 120-122 E. Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.

THE CHEMISTRY OF COOKING.—M. Girard, the chief chemist of the Municipal Laboratory, had a somewhat curious experience recently with an individual who brought a lobster to be analysed, and in which the chemists had found traces of salicylic acid. The man was recognised at the laboratory as a fish-dealer at the Central Markets, and M. Girard was led to suppose that he had made use of acids in cooking lobsters, afterwards trying to test how far he could go by getting an analysis made. M. Girard questioned the man paternally, and in the end let him go with the understanding that if in future he used anything but salt for cooking-purposes he might rely on fifteen days' imprisonment.

GERMAN CHEMICAL DIVIDENDS.—The net profit of the chemical-works Mainthal at Griesheim, near Frankfurt-on-Main, for 1893-94, after statutory allowances for depreciation, &c., amount to 123,134m., against 114,345m. in 1892-93. Of this amount 60,000m. is to be divided among the shareholders (who will thus receive 12 per cent. on ordinary shares), 38,856m. go to two reserve funds, 13,796m. are divided among the directors, and the remainder is allotted to various purposes. Last year's dividend was also 12 per cent. The Heilbronn salt-works have made a profit of 597,805m. on their working during 1893-94, and will pay their shareholders a 10-per-cent. dividend. The United Ultramarine-works, Leverkus, Zeltner & Co., in Nuremberg, report that the business year 1893-94 has been a very unsatisfactory one, although some improvement is perceptible. Efforts have been made, with a certain measure of success, to improve the standard of the goods produced, and at the same time to effect economies by introducing a more rational system of manufacture. Foreign competition, however, becomes keener every year, especially in the commoner grades of ultramarines. The profit divisible among the shareholders is 110,000m., which will provide a dividend of 2 per cent.

## Business Changes.

MR. R. C. MASON, of Bromsgrove, has relinquished the retail business in favour of Mr. J. P. Alcock.

MR. MORRIS, chemist, has purchased the business of Messrs. Hooper & Co., St. Peter's, Broadstairs.

MR. FRANCIS ROSE has purchased the old business carried on under the style of Young & Co., at 30 Harbour Street, Ramsgate.

MR. W. RALPH, pharmaceutical chemist, late of Nairn, N.B., has bought the business of Mr. F. W. Playford, 19 Burnt Ash Hill, Lee, S.E.

MR. T. SIMNETT, chemist, 70 Chapel Street, Islington, has purchased the business of the late Mr. Simpson at Mare Street, Hackney, N.E.

MR. A. J. LAST, chemist and druggist, late of Wickham Market, Suffolk, has acquired the business of Mr. Sexton, at 1 Wolsey Road, Teddington.

MR. ALFRED POLLARD, chemist and dentist, 37 Golborne Road, Upper Westbourne Park, W., has purchased the business of the late Mr. Spencely, of Hyde Road, Hoxton, N.

MR. F. S. M. BOSUSTOW, chemist, from Penzance, has acquired the branch business of Mr. J. R. Wooster, at West End Terrace, High Road, Chiswick (Turnham Green).

THE old-established business of Mr. Herbert Ray, dentist and chemist, of Cecil Square, Margate, is closed, the lease having expired. Mr. Ray is conducting his dental practice at his private house in Cecil Square as before.

MR. A. HARBURN, pharmaceutical chemist, of Bishop Auckland, and 14 High Row, Darlington, is having the latter establishment refitted and decorated. The work is in the hands of Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool.

It will be noticed from our announcement in this issue that the North of England School of Pharmacy has removed



to 55 Northumberland Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and that Mr. G. F. Merson, the principal, now has Mr. Forbes associated with him.

MR. WM. KIRK, chemist, has opened a high drug-store at Heaton Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, fitted with all the latest improvements, including patent phototype recess labelled bottles, jars, &c., supplied by the York Glass Company (Limited), York.

MR. GLAISYER, pharmaceutical chemist, North Street, Brighton, has purchased the business of Mr. W. Jones (trading as Lowe & Wylde) 53 King's Road, Chelsea, S.W. Mr. Jones has had to relinquish business in consequence of ill-health, and has gone to Worthing.

THE prescription-books hitherto used by Mr. Herbert Ray, chemist and druggist, Cecil Square, Margate, and by Mr. J. Bristed, chemist and druggist, High Street, Margate, have been purchased by Mr. D. T. Evans, chemist and druggist, 1 High Street, and 12 Cliff Terrace, Cliftonville, Margate.

MESSRS. CORBYN, STACEY & CO inform us that, owing to the need for more space at their warehouse, they are removing their office to 22 Great St. Helen's, E.C. They also inform us that they have disposed of their branch retail businesses at 7 Poultry and 86 New Bond Street to their managers, Mr. A. W. Waring and Mr. Frank A. Rogers, respectively, and that they purpose eventually retiring from the retail trade. Their warehouse, laboratories, and drug-mills will remain as heretofore at 300 High Holborn.

## Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

### EVENING MEETING.

THERE was a particularly meagre attendance at the second evening meeting of the Society, at 17 Bloomsbury Square, on December 11.

The first paper was by a distinguished corresponding member of the Society, Sir DIETRICH BRANDIS, K.C.I.E., F.R.S., on the

### MEDICINAL PRODUCTS OF THE DIPTEROCARPACEÆ.

Sir Dietrich, who spoke in excellent and deliberate English, with just sufficient accent to add pignancy to his phrases, began by alluding to the meaning of the word "dipterocarpous" (two-winged), and then proceeded to describe the geographical distribution of the various plants of the order.

He selected for special and detailed treatment the plants yielding Gurjun balsam and Borneo camphor and its oil. He gave a picturesque description of a huge dipterocarp standing alone in the midst of a forest clearance in Burmah, in height comparable with a factory chimney, topped by a graceful fan of huge spreading plumes, on which were suspended 168 black beehives containing honey: the honey is a by-product; the native climbs the tree to dislodge it for the sake of the wax.

The mode of collection of wood-oil is by making vertical oblong incisions, to the extent of six or more, at different parts of the trunks of these huge trees. The oil gradually oozes out, and collects at the base of the niche; it hardens and resinifies on exposure, and is then removed either by a hatchet or by the application of heat, after which a further supply will accumulate, and may be again removed in a similar manner.

Certain dipterocarps are used as torches, and even as cigarettes, 2 feet long, when combined with a suitable carrier; many of them are fragrant when burnt, and some species yield very valuable timber. Some interesting particulars respecting the habits of the trees were given. Some species grow singly, others are gregarious, and a comparison in the latter case with the conifers and some other forest-trees of northern latitudes was hinted at, resin being possibly the connecting-link that binds these dissimilar elements together.

Borneo camphor from *Dryobalanops aromatica* is found in crystals between the fibres of the wood or in cavities. The oil is produced in the leaves, and is carried by the resin-passages down the petiole into the wood.

Lantern-slide sections of the stem were shown to demonstrate the arrangement and development of the resin-ducts at the nodes and internodes. The structure of the plant is characteristic for certain genera of the *Dipterocarpaceæ*, and affords a mode of systematic analysis.

The communication, which was made without reference to notes, concluded with a reference to the Tankawang fat, a product of various species of *Shorea*, an economic product found in the bazaars of India.

Dr. ATTFIELD proposed a vote of thanks, and referred to the author as one of those comparatively rare "men who observe accurately, reflect accurately, and describe accurately."

Mr. E. M. HOLMES, in seconding the vote, alluded to the wax, which, though kept in the museum for ten years, was still free from rancidity and has a low m.p. [Pace the President of the B.P.C. it may be a desirable substitute for cacao-butter in hot climates.] The wax has a faint odour resembling ol. theobromæ.

The PRESIDENT, in putting the vote, gave a little personal reminiscence of Hanbury, which formed a text for a brief addendum by Sir Dietrich in his reply, in which he referred to his own friendship with Hanbury and to the value of science for its own sake.

A good deal of curiosity existed in the minds of those who had collected at the meeting as to the kernel which Mr. Ince would reveal when he had broken the shell of uncertainty sealed in the words

### THE SPAGIRISTS.

He says it is referred to in Paris's "Pharmacologia" (but it is not indexed), and applies to a body of practitioners of the healing art who flourished in the latter part of the middle ages.

They were the opponents of the followers of Galen; their function was to bind that which was disconnected, to loose that which was bound; and the Spagiric art concerned itself with the introduction and use in medicine of substances derived from the inorganic world. The word may be regarded as synonymous with chemical; it has sometimes been applied to alchemy. Its first indication was the introduction of antimony into medicine, and the most recent development has been the institution of a Pharmaceutical Research Laboratory.

The PRESIDENT alluded to this interesting sect of ancient origin, and remarked upon the special adaptation of intellect which permitted Mr. Ince to deal so effectively with these archaeological curiosities.

Dr. ATTFIELD, in seconding the President's thanks, confessed to the maze into which the dictionary definition of this old word had plunged him.

Mr. E. M. Holmes was then requested to read his note on

### EUCALYPTUS OIL.

Though official in several Pharmacopœias, this oil is not recognised by the authorities in Germany, Holland, or Switzerland. Reference was made to the historical aspect of the introduction of oil of eucalyptus into medical practice, and the variability of different samples was alluded to. The question as to what constituent of the oil confers upon it its remedial value was discussed, and particulars of the method employed for preparing the oil on the large scale, with the risks to which the oil may be exposed in the processes of distillation and purification were set out. The point of great interest was the description of Faulding's process for producing a pure eucalyptol by the addition of syrupy phosphoric acid to an oil, separating the eucalyptol phosphate which forms, and decomposing by the simple addition of water.

This process, which has been in the hands of a few chemists, unofficially, for some two or three months, works well on the large or small scale, and by the use of this reagent eucalyptol may often be separated, which no amount of freezing from fractionated distillates will induce to crystallise out. The author of the process, Mr. Payne, states that an average of a season's distillate, comprising 1,500 tons of oil, showed the oil to contain 50 per cent. eucalyptol.

Mr. PAYNE added a few remarks at the close of Mr. Holmes's note.

Mr. UMNEY discussed the general bearings of the case from the trade aspect, and from a chemical point of view.



He favoured the use of eucalyptol, but demurred to a standardised oil because the same would still be as variable as samples of oil now are. He referred to the report recently forwarded by the Australian Board to the Pharmacopœia Committee, and hinted in connection with the products of eucalyptus that "somebody had an axe to grind."

Mr. C. B. ALLEN touched upon the difficulties which the most unsatisfactory thing in the B.P. entailed upon pharmacists—the variability in oils of eucalyptus, embroiling pharmacists with their customers all over the country.

Dr. ATTFIELD pointed out the difficulties attending the introduction of new products into the Pharmacopœia. When medical men decided that eucalyptol was the thing "to go for," then they would better know where they were in connection with the matter.

The PRESIDENT made some remarks to the same end, and urged the necessity for clinical comparisons between the constituents of the oil, so that the question might be settled.

The meeting was then adjourned, Mr. Holmes's note on "Opoponax" not being called for.

#### ELECTION OF ANNUITANTS.

The election of four annuitants to the Benevolent Fund out of seven candidates approved by the committee took place on Tuesday afternoon last at 16 Bloomshury Square. The following are the names of the successful candidates, with the number of votes registered:—

Names	Votes
Kershaw, Ellen, Wheathampstead .. .. .	5,881
Watson, James B, Chipping (Lancs) .. .. .	5,317
Bromfield, Chas., Exeter .. .. .	4,997
Ellis, Eliz., Burnham (Essex) .. .. .	4,834

The above were all candidates for the second time. The unsuccessful candidates were:—Christopher Troughton, Liverpool, 3,625 votes; Thomas F. Board, Cheltenham, 2,616 votes; and Eliz. A. Willison, Bath, 1,641 votes.

The scrutineers assembled at 12 noon, and finished their labours about 4 P.M.

Mr. E. N. Butt, as usual on these occasions, presided, and a vote of thanks being passed to the scrutineers, the business was concluded.

### Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

THE monthly meeting of the Council was held on December 5. Present: Mr. William Hayes (President, in the chair), Mr. Beggs (Vice-President), and Messrs. Simpson, Conyngham, Downes, Evans, and Grindley.

#### DISPENSERS TO THE NAVY AND IRISH LICENTIATES.

Letters were received from the Hon. Horace Plunkett, M.P., Mr. William Kenny, Q.C., M.P., Dr. J. E. Kenny, M.P., and Mr. William Field, M.P., in reply to communications which had been addressed to them complaining of the non-eligibility of licentiates of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland as candidates for dispenserships in the Royal Navy. Mr. Plunkett said the matter should receive his attention, and he asked what would be the best course for him to pursue. A subsequent letter intimated that Mr. Plunkett had written to the Admiralty on the subject, and would let the Council know the result. Mr. William Kenny's letter stated that he had written to the Director-General of the Department on the subject. Dr. J. E. Kenny's letter stated that the Council's communication disclosed a marked grievance, and that it would afford him much pleasure to do whatever lay in his power to have it redressed. He would write to the Secretary of the Navy, and if his reply should prove unsatisfactory he (Dr. Kenny) would take such action in Parliament as he should think best calculated to achieve the object in view. Mr. Field stated that he would forward the correspondence to the First Lord of the Admiralty, but that he did not think anything would be done until Parliament opened, when he would ask any question that the Council might desire.

Mr. DOWNES: Was there no reply from Mr. Harrington and Mr. Clancy?

The PRESIDENT: No; but I have no doubt they will unite with the other members when the House meets. Mr. Clancy will be a great power in influencing the Irish members.

#### MR. DUGGAN RESIGNS HIS SEAT.

A letter was received from Mr. John Duggan, resigning membership of the Council on the ground that he found himself unable to attend to the duties.

It was decided to consider the letter at the next meeting.

#### REPORT OF A LEGAL CASE.

A letter was received from Mr. W. B. Galway, solicitor, reporting the result of a prosecution of Mr. Henry Bell, of Rathfriland, for infringements of the Acts. The letter stated that convictions were obtained against Mr. Bell for illegally keeping open shop and dispensing, under section 30 of the Act of 1875, and for selling poisons, under section 15 of the Act of 1890, the fines imposed being 10*l.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* respectively.

Mr. GRINDLEY said that the prosecution in the second case should have been under section 30 of the Act of 1890, imposing a penalty of 5*l.*, which could not be mitigated. They had over and over again convicted persons of similar offences under that section.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: We so instructed Mr. Galway.

#### PHYSICIANS AND REGISTRATION AS PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.

A letter was received from Mr. George B. Stevenson, manager of Wyse & Co., 1 North Frederick Street, inquiring whether certificates from that establishment would be accepted by the Council, and also whether its proprietor, Dr. Cahill, could be registered as a pharmaceutical chemist. It appeared that Dr. Cahill was registered in 1869 as a Licentiate of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh.

The PRESIDENT said the Committee were of opinion that so far as keeping open shop was concerned Dr. Cahill's case came under the exemption clause of the Act of 1875, and that he was legally justified in doing so. The section provided that nothing in the Act should affect "any legally qualified medical practitioner" who should have been registered before 1875.

Mr. DOWNES: I thought the only privilege they enjoyed was that of dispensing their own medicines, and that they could not keep open shop.

Mr. GRINDLEY: We ought not to give an answer on the point offhand.

The PRESIDENT said that the reply to the letter should be that they could not register Dr. Cahill as a pharmaceutical chemist, as section 22 of the Act of 1875 only extended that privilege to licentiates of the Apothecaries' Hall; and that to his question respecting certificates of apprenticeship they were not at present in a position to give a definite reply.

The Registrar was directed to write accordingly.

#### IN LIEU OF THE PRELIMINARY.

Applications for Preliminary registration were received from Mr. John Webb, Mr. Patrick J. Molony, and Mr. Alexander Elliott. Mr. Webb had a certificate of having passed the Preliminary examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain; and Messrs. Molony and Elliot had passed Intermediate Education Board examinations.

Messrs. Webb and Molony were accepted; but the Council expressed regret that their rules did not permit them to register Mr. Elliott as his certificate did not comprise all the subjects required.

#### RESIGNATION OF A MEMBER.

A letter was received from Mr. Thomas I. English resigning membership of the Society. The resignation was accepted.

#### CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE.

A letter from Mr. David Jackson requested the Council to reconsider his application to be admitted to the Licence Examination. His qualification included two years' service with an apothecary and two and three-quarters years' service in the establishment of Messrs. Hamilton, Long & Co., Limited.

On the motion of Mr. DOWNES, seconded by Mr. SIMPSON, the following resolution was passed:—"That, as we cannot:



accept the certificate or declaration of any firm any of whose members are not qualified to keep open shop, we cannot accept the certificate submitted by Mr. Jackson."

#### NEW MEMBERS.

Mr. J. B. Hay, of Windsor Medical Hall, Belfast, and Mr. T. R. Shaanon, of Kingstown, were nominated for membership.

Other business having been disposed of, the Council adjourned.

## The Winter Session.

### CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

THE attendance at Burlington House on December 6 was abnormally high, even for a ballot-night, the extra attraction being a paper by Professor Dewar. The theatre was full to overflowing when the President took the chair, and an air of academic expectancy pervaded the proceedings from start to finish. A broad suggestion by a prominent Fellow respecting an unusual and ill-advised declaration on one of the certificates had its effect in the ballot, though the President would not permit the candidate to be "named" during the protest. The scientific sufficiency of candidates for the fellowship is again engaging the attention of the unofficial scrutineers, and their influence was apparent when the poll was declared at 10.40 P.M., some eight or nine having failed to find salvation.

The first paper was by Mr. J. Y. BUCHANAN, F.R.S., on

#### THE USE OF THE GLOBE IN THE STUDY OF CRYSTALLOGRAPHY.

The author demonstrates that it is possible to produce, by means of chalk and compasses, on a plain globe, a graphic representation of any crystal without the use of spherical trigonometry and its mathematical formulæ. The goniometer must be used to measure the angles of the crystal, and the arrangement is a "perfect geometrical representation of a fog," remarked the author quietly. No enthusiasm was exhibited, nor was there any discussion; but a most interesting contribution to the subject was made by Miss Walter and Mr. Boorne, who exhibited a lantern-slide of an instrument which permits of the plotting of a crystal on a spherical surface by a mechanical arrangement.

At this point the PRESIDENT announced that one of the Society's illustrious foreign fellows was present, and he requested him to add his name to the roll. It was Professor Peter Theodor Cleve, of Upsala, distinguished for his work on some of the rarer elements of the didymium class, and the recipient of the Davy medal at the Royal Society anniversary a few days before.

Professor DEWAR then claimed the attention of the audience, but before proceeding with the actual subject-matter of his lecture, viz.—

#### THE RELATIVE BEHAVIOUR OF CHEMICALLY-PREPARED AND OF ATMOSPHERIC LIQUID NITROGEN

—he exhibited, mainly for Professor Cleve's personal satisfaction, a flask of liquid air, remarking that even in the laboratory of the Royal Institution it was not possible to produce liquid air every day, and he regretted being unable, when Professor Cleve called upon him there, to keep his engagement; however, to show him that there was no deception he had brought some with him, and Professor Cleve examined the fluid with lively interest.

Professor Dewar went on to specify some of the impurities he had found in air, their sources and characters. The chemically produced gases, oxygen and nitrogen, however carefully prepared, always contain impurity, as does atmospheric air. The quantity is always accumulating in Professor Dewar's operations, so that by the time a roomful of air or many cubic feet of the simple gases get cooled and liquefied a perceptible quantity of impurity becomes apparent. The impurity may either be liquid or solid at the low temperatures indicated. In the case of air and oxygen, solid matter always separates; it may be collected on filtering paper, but it gradually disappears. It has been

found to consist of  $\text{CO}_2$ , solidified substances derived from the atmosphere of the laboratory, ice-crystals and organic vapours picked up in the pumps. Dealing with small quantities of carefully purified air stored in gas-holders, it is found that the rush of air into the condensing tubes is so great that opalescence always occurs, whether it is due to traces of water derived from the corks, which become harder than wood, or to some other cause, it is impossible to say. The method adopted for examining a sample of gas was then explained. A distillation flask of about a litre capacity, with the side to be drawn out to a capillary bore, is fitted by sealing the neck with a tube which shall admit the gas to the bottom of the flask.  $\text{P}_2\text{O}_5$  is first placed in the flask, and the gas under examination having been passed in, the capillary tube is sealed up, whereby the gas is thoroughly dried and can be examined at convenience. For this purpose the capillary tube is connected with the vacuum pump and the point broken, the gas is cooled with liquid oxygen and liquefies, when the temperature is sufficiently low, the liquefied gas runs up the side tube ending in the capillary, and may be compared with a similar specimen of a purified gas sealed off at the ordinary temperature and pressure. Any difference in behaviour is thus perceptible, and the method is applicable for the determination of the temperature of condensation. The behaviour of chemically-prepared N and of atmospheric N is identical when examined in this way.

The source of the oxygen is potassium chlorate. The nitrogen presents greater difficulty than the oxygen; it is difficult to get it free from the latter gas, and its critical point is lower. Ammonia-derived nitrogen or purified air passed over metallic copper is often the source of the nitrogen, but there is always a little oxygen present. Nitrogen from air and NO were passed over metallic iron and then over magnesium. Nitrogen treated in this manner seems to liquefy at a temperature slightly higher than untreated N, and the latter is the first to boil off again. There is thus (1) either no liquefaction of impurity, (2) or else the substance has the same boiling-point as liquid N, or (3) there is nothing there. On cooling to  $-200^\circ\text{C}$ . there is no apparent difference.

Some very interesting remarks were next made on the compression of gases under different partial pressures, bearing upon the liquefaction of air. There is a difference of about  $10^\circ\text{C}$ . in the respective boiling points of N and O, and the question may be asked, Does air liquefy as a whole or in parts? This is not an easy question to answer, because as soon as one gas is cooled sufficiently low to liquefy its pressure is gone and the partial pressure of the other gas is altered. The pressure of N may be taken as  $\frac{1}{5}$  in a volume of air, and the O as  $\frac{4}{5}$ . Now, the boiling-point of pure N whose pressure is  $\frac{1}{5}$ , or 1, is  $-190^\circ\text{C}$ ., and at  $\frac{1}{5}$  of the atmospheric pressure the boiling-point would be less. Similarly with the O, as it exerts only  $\frac{4}{5}$  of the total pressure, its boiling-point becomes modified, and a diagram was drawn to make the demonstration clearer, when it was seen that in the case of air there cannot be the difference of  $10^\circ$  between the boiling-points of the two gases. The experimental proof was obtained by taking two flasks, exhausting, and then filling one with N until it had a pressure equal to .79 of an atmosphere, and the other with O under a pressure equal to .21 of the atmosphere (these pressures representing the respective volumes of N and O in air). Upon cooling these flasks it was found that the O liquefied first at a temperature about  $3^\circ$  above the N, the difference between the two, therefore, in the liquefaction of air is so small as to be inappreciable.

The PRESIDENT, who was the only person to make any observation on the subject, said they were playing "Hamlet" with only the ghost present. It was useless to blink the facts that the large attendance of Fellows was due to a natural desire to learn something more of the mysterious constituent of the atmosphere which startled the world at Oxford. Presumably the President of the Royal Society was in possession of facts that had not been made public in alluding to the subject in the confident tone he adopted at the anniversary of the Royal Society; but chemists were quite justified in adopting and maintaining a critical attitude until such time as further facts were put before them. The meeting spontaneously disintegrated at this moment, although the President was still in the chair, and the Fellows



crowded round Professor Dewar with all the eagerness of a class of students. He obligingly repeated some of the interesting experiments on phosphorescence which were shown at the Royal Institute last June. The supply of liquid air being exhausted the President asked Mr. H. J. H. FENTON to make a brief statement of his further work on

#### DI-HYDROXYTARTARIC ACID.

Mr. Fenton has elaborated a new process for the preparation of this interesting acid, which is likely to become a useful test for sodium, sodium di-oxytartrate being very insoluble, and potassium and ammonium not interfering with the test. Mr. CHAPMAN very briefly described to the few remaining Fellows an account of his investigations on

#### ESSENTIAL OIL OF HOPS.

His observations are of much interest, and deserved more attention than could be devoted to them at the far end of a prolonged sitting:

#### CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.

THE following is an abstract of a paper read at the meeting of the Association reported last week:—

#### THE FLOWERS OF AN INGA.

By R. G. Guyer.

These flowers (of various parts of which we append sketches) were found by the author regularly distributed throughout a bale of coca-leaves, and since first observing them he has always found them more or less abundantly in such bales. They are generally of a light brown colour, though occasionally approach a deep red brown, and the whorls, especially the corolla, are very pubescent. There can be no doubt that these are the flowers of a leguminous plant. Through Mr. Holmes, the Kew authorities described it as an Inga, most probably *Inga Feuillsi* (*Mimosæ*). It is obvious that these flowers are not placed among the coca-leaves as an adulterant or mak-

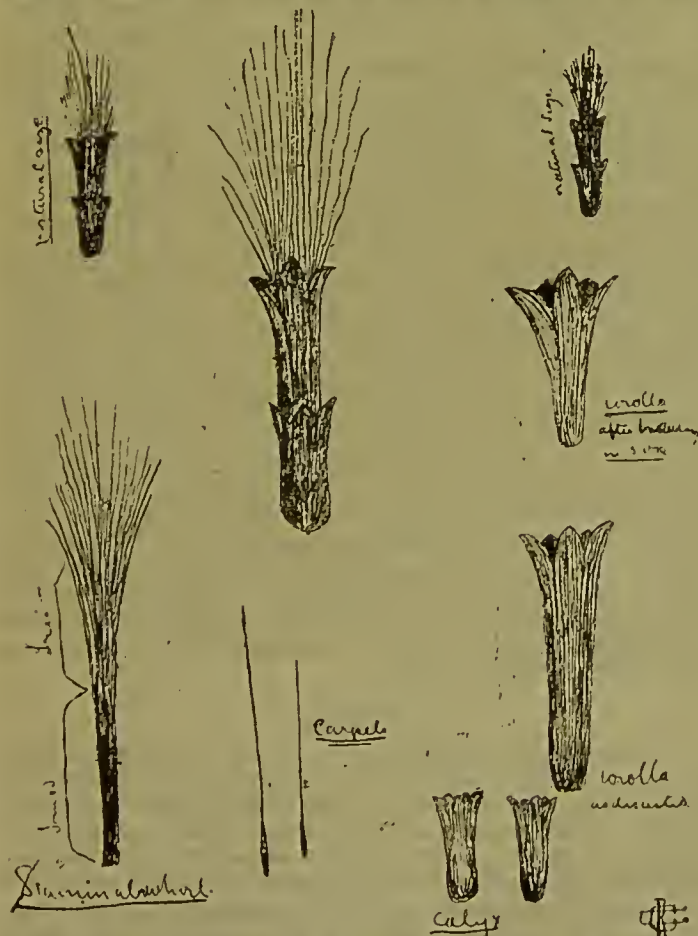
the flowers are added with the idea of preserving the leaves from the attacks of insects. With the object of getting further light on the subject, Mr. Guyer had communicated with Mr. Clements Markham, who gave such an interesting account of the coca at the Imperial Institute early this year. Mr. Markham says that, while at Cotuna in the spring of 1860, he bought a "cesto" of coca-leaves from a native, and noticed that mixed up with the leaves were some flowers, and, on making inquiries from the seller, was informed that they were the husband of the coca, but he failed to gather any more information.

At the meeting of the Association held on Thursday, December 6, Mr. H. B. CARE opened a discussion on the question:

#### CAN WE STOP "COMPANY" PHARMACY?

Having referred to the papers on kindred subjects read to the Association last year by Messrs. Pickering and Gane, Mr. Care proceeded to discuss the present position of the trade, dubbing the "company chemist" the blackleg of the trade. The ordinary chemist has felt his competition and cutting so keenly that when he wants to sell his business the first question asked is, "How far off is the nearest cutting drug-store?" The effect of company pharmacy has, in short, become the burning question of the trade, and the problem is—Can it be stopped? To show what can and cannot be done, Mr. Care went over the history of his subject. The first reference he found of it was a letter by Mr. W. W. Urwick in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, October 16, 1869, condemning the sale of "bad drugs by unprincipled men" attached to co-operative stores. The thing grew, until in 1872 the Pharmaceutical Council discussed the legality of the sale of poisons by such stores; and in 1874 Sir Thomas Chambers in the House of Commons attacked the whole system of co-operative trading, specially referring to the sale of drugs and poisons, or, as he put it, "They make up physicians' prescriptions, thereby acting in direct contravention of the laws relating to apothecaries." To this the Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, "If the effect of selling drugs at stores was such as in any way to endanger the public interest in regard to matters which were of great importance, it must be observed that even were the Government to take strong measures, and to put down these stores, there could be little doubt that the system which had been initiated, and which had been such a financial success, would be at once taken up and worked by others. Or, in other words, the Government will not interfere unless the safety of the public is concerned; and if the Government does stop the stores, their system—that is, low profits for cash buyers—will be worked by others, and the retail chemist will be no better off than before." Hitherto the Pharmaceutical Council had done nothing except to refer the matter to committee, and this again happened in 1876, and in 1878 the first steps were taken to have the legality of company pharmacy tested, when the case against the London and Provincial Supply Association was started. The particulars and immediate and lasting results of that case were dealt with by Mr. Care, particularly referring to the formation of "bogus companies" by persons who have failed in the pharmaceutical examinations.

Having thus defined the present position, Mr. Care proceeded to seek the remedy. It is sometimes said that the London and Provincial decision was based upon a legal quibble (that "person" does not include company), as the Pharmacy Act contemplates the qualification of the seller of poisons. Mr. Care cited the preambles of the 1852 and 1868 Acts, and quoted from the various judgments in the above-mentioned case to show that the 1868 Act did not intend a monopoly for chemists and druggists, but the protection of the public so far as poisons are concerned. Therefore the quibble theory is untenable, and if we are to get rid of company pharmacy by legislation we must start upon an entirely new basis; for at present, so far as the law is concerned, store pharmacies and the pharmacist's pharmacies are each under the supervision of qualified men. The public is safeguarded as much in the one as in the other, which is what the State wants. A new basis! Is it not the fact that our objection to company pharmacies is that they reduce our profits? That is our real reason for demanding legislation. Can we expect to get it? Any attempt to



weight, since they are so different and in such small proportions. Perhaps they are due to careless collection; but, curiously, there are no twigs, foreign leaves, or other extraneous matter present. Mr. Guyer is inclined to believe that



secure further protection on the ground of reduced profits would be simply laughed out of the House. It would be against the spirit of this age, which hates monopolies. It would be equally difficult to indirectly get prohibition of company pharmacy—in short, said Mr. Care, in crisp and pointed sentences, there is no legal remedy. Is there a non-legal one? Well, supplies to drug-stores might be cut off, but Mr. Care did not see any prospect of wholesale houses refusing to supply them, or of qualified men refusing to serve them. He estimated that there are 200 such men engaged in company pharmacy, and, short of supporting these in idleness, he saw no hope of getting them to give up their situations. "Gentlemen, we cannot stop company pharmacy, and our prospect of ever doing so is as remote as the Greek Kalends or the return of Jabez Balfour." This, after half an hour's epigrammatic entertainment, was Mr. Care's conclusion.

#### DISCUSSION.

Mr. HILL said any anticipations he might have had of a favorable complexion being put on the pharmacist's future with regard to "company pharmacy" had been met with an emphatic and undeniable negative. Endeavours had been made by the Society, he said, to meet the encroachments by raising the educational standard; but he thought a strong point could be made in any measure before the House, by submitting the anomaly of seven persons being able to do what one could not.

Mr. LONG said that to cope with any degree of success against company pharmacy, educational qualifications must give place to business ability.

Mr. J. M. TAYLOR advocated the fostering of individualism and abandonment of the "widows' clause."

Mr. PICKERING thought that every individual member of a company should possess either the Minor or Major qualification.

Mr. SAGE also spoke for individual culture and a code of ethics. To him it was no degradation for a qualified man to be in a "store." He upheld the "widows' clause." He thought more harm than good would result from a Commission which was being set on foot to inquire into the irregular practices of companies, especially of those interested in pharmacy.

Mr. ANDERSON thought that if a trade-union among chemists was instituted, and they became banded together so that the stores could no longer get a supply of qualified men, the businesses of the stores would be put on the market and bought by registered men, who would at once proceed to do everything in the shape of cutting that the stores had already done.

Mr. ROE could see no possibility of doing away with company pharmacy; but why not, he said, meet the stores on their own ground by making our shops look as attractive as theirs, and by reducing prices? Owing to better wages and hours offered by stores, qualified men would continue to engage themselves to them.

Mr. MORLEY said that in individual excellence and a strong endeavor to make the best of the situation lies the only hope of adequately coping against the stores.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. MOORE and JONES (the President, who strongly advocated a one-clause Bill going for limited companies), and Mr. CARE replied.

#### MANCHESTER PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

At the meeting of this Association held on Wednesday evening, Mr. G. S. Woolley, President, in the chair, Mr. JOHN TAYLOR, of Bolton, read a paper entitled

#### A PHARMACEUTICAL WANT LIST: AN ADDRESS ON TRADE TOPICS.

Mr. Taylor put down a stringent "First" examination as his first want, and said that the usual objection to this—viz., that the prospects of the drug-trade do not warrant it—is an objection for those who think of coming into the trade, and not for those who are already in it, whose object is by all honorable means to keep down the number of qualified competitors, and to make those who are qualified reflect credit on the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. To the membership of this Society Mr. Taylor applied his second want—viz., *Equality of the Membership* and he showed

that although there is at present equality of payment, there is nothing else. A young Ph.C. who has served his apprenticeship, and no more, has more privileges than the Minor man recently passed or in business for years. Mr. Taylor confessed that he is one of those who "do not care a tinker's curse for the title Ph.C.," and he does not think that class have a prescriptive right to the seats at the Pharmaceutical Council table. At some length he argued that associates and members should be on the same footing exactly, and their relative numbers on the Council determined by the voting-papers, and nothing else.

*Power to Remove Chemists' Names from the Register* was want No 3. "A man's colleagues should have the right to expunge his name from the trade-roll if he act treacherously towards or disgrace his calling," says Mr. Taylor. He does not want a code of ethics—simply this little power, to use judiciously, and the rest of the ethical programme will follow. Next Mr. Taylor argued for *The Division of the Country into Districts* for the purpose of returning members to the Pharmaceutical Council. Without attempting any black-and-white scheme, he sketched the advantages of the proposal: how the Councillors would address their constituents in the hypothetical districts and get to know the wants of the localities, while the constituents would concentrate their votes upon the local candidates and bring their representatives to book if the necessity arose. "When a man can only be attacked by circular or letter to a trade journal, it is most invidious. His conduct as a Councillor may be fairly open to discussion, only there is at present no fair means of discussing it." Mr. Taylor contends that "if we had district representation this difficulty would disappear"—and so would men who had not the confidence of local voters, while federation of associations, would be unnecessary.

*Some Alteration Regarding the Sale of Poisons by Wholesale* is also needed. Mr. Taylor would like if poisons could be sold by wholesale to registered medical and pharmaceutical men only, adding, however, the sentence: "Exceptions would be made in the case of hospitals and manufactories large or small." But the biggest want of all is the *Abolition of Company Pharmacy*. After referring to the injustice which this is to qualified chemists, Mr. Taylor attacked the problem of the remedy, and his cure comprises—first, the creation of a wholesome antipathy in the wholesale and retail trade to company pharmacy, and getting both sections into line and thoroughly united on the question; second, the qualified men who serve the companies must be dealt with. On this point Mr. Taylor said: "Companies would not change their assistants quite so often if their shops were the Edens they are represented to be. No; these men have a better reason—it is that they are only doing with their labour what other and higher-placed pharmacists do with their goods—selling to the limited companies." Thirdly, we must agree to get rid of the widows' clause, which Mr. Taylor does not think a really valuable one to pharmacists as a whole. He proceeded to give reasons for this, and then took up the question of the probability of an enactment to put down company trading in pharmacy, and on this he thought it was not possible to expect a general monopoly; only the sale and dispensing of poisons would be touched. Some leaders of pharmacy think the time may come when Parliament will grant to registered chemists solely the right to sell B.P. articles; if they are serious in that, contended Mr. Taylor, why do they say that company pharmacy will not be touched by Parliament? The one thing would be as much a monopoly as the other. In conclusion, Mr. Taylor called upon the Pharmaceutical Society to "lead on"—they have waited too long for marching orders.

#### DISCUSSION.

The PRESIDENT, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Taylor, said that gentleman had, in the course of his interesting paper, put a new complexion on one or two points. The first one that struck him was as to the schedule of poisons. Mr. Taylor spoke of the regulations which governed the wholesale sale of poisons as being defective. As a wholesale man the President felt some little delicacy in speaking on this topic, but he thought it was highly desirable that more stringent regulations should be enforced upon the wholesale sale of poisons. When, however, Mr. Taylor suggested that poisons should only be sold wholesale to registered persons, the President did not think that could ever be done. They



would see from the papers at the present time that preparations were being made to provide cyanide of potassium on a gigantic scale, not only in England but on the Continent, owing to its increasing use in the arts, and also owing to its use in connection with gold-mining. He only gave this as one instance; but the moment they tried to put very stringent restrictions on the wholesale sale of poisons they would have the cry raised that they were interfering with the arts. Still, he thought there was room for considerable improvement, and that the regulations which governed the wholesale sale of poisons might very well be made more stringent than they were. As to company pharmacy, Mr. Taylor spoke of their having to fight dividend hunters. They had not only to fight dividend hunters, but men who were selling their goods at nearly cost-price in order to decoy the public in to buy their other wares, from which they got a very much larger profit. He agreed with Mr. Taylor in his remarks about the widows' clause, and especially about the advisability of a widow disposing of a business as quickly as possible. He did not think the widows' clause would be such a very great sacrifice if the trade would make up their mind to part with it. They would notice that in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* only last week it was stated that to abandon the widows' clause would be to make the Pharmacy Act unworkable. How this could be he could not see, but that was the opinion given in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*. Mr. Taylor wished the Pharmaceutical Society to lead. This was a matter on which there was difference of opinion. It was true that the Privy Council were instrumental in inducing the Pharmaceutical Council to take some recent prosecutions, but Mr. Taylor must not forget that these prosecutions were very unwelcome to a very large section of the chemists and druggists of the country.

Mr. KIRKBY seconded the vote of thanks, which was heartily accorded.

Dr. B. H. PAUL (London) thought there was one want which more than any other demanded attention, and that was to have more regard for the educational basis of their qualification. It was by improving and perfecting their qualification that they would find one of the best means of protecting themselves.

Mr. PENDLEBURY, in the course of some remarks, criticised adversely the examining arrangements at Edinburgh and London, and particularly at the former city, where he suggested some of the examiners did not know their subjects properly. No doubt these examiners were well enough up in their younger days, but they were not up-to-date now in all matters relating to pharmacy.

Mr. J. RYMER YOUNG (Warrington) thought Mr. Taylor's remarks about the constitution of the Pharmaceutical Council required some little explanation. Their friend objected that there was not absolute equality—in fact, he seemed to suggest that every person on the register should be eligible for the Pharmaceutical Council. It must be remembered that the Pharmaceutical Council was the only body which had recognised the importance of and looked after pharmaceutical education, and that of the entire number of chemists and druggists in business when the Act passed, not more than one-half had ever thought it worth while to join the Society. Mr. Taylor seemed to think that the rushing through of an amended Act, doing away with company trading, was only a question of the Pharmaceutical Society being united. Why, there was the widows' clause, and he agreed with Mr. Taylor that this was the very first stone on which they would stumble. To come before the country with an amended Act, having for its object the abolition of company trading, and also containing a provision doing away with the widows' clause, they would meet with opposition to the extent of something like 50 per cent. straight away. He could not agree with Mr. Pendlebury's condemnation of the examiners at Edinburgh. He did not think there was such a thing as an incompetent examiner on the Board at the present moment. The alteration which was about to take place on the Board of Examiners was not suggested in the slightest degree as a censure upon existing examiners. It was simply a question of calling in an expert, just as one might call in an aurist or an oculist, rather than a general practitioner.

Mr. KIRKBY continued the discussion, dealing with some of the more prominent points raised by Mr. Taylor.

Mr. HARRY KEMP alluded to Mr. Taylor's remarks regard-

ing the Federation, and combated the suggestion that the efforts of the promoters of the Federation were a waste of energy. He considered that the Federation was well fitted to do the work for which it had been called into existence. As to the wholesale sale of poisons, he thought the wholesaler should reserve his sales for legitimate traders only. He was justified in saying that there was a vast amount—more than any of them were aware of—of this supplying of poisonous medicines to people who, by hook or crook, would sell them to the public, although they had no legitimate right to do so. Regarding the widows' clause, he did not go the length of saying that it should be abolished altogether, but it might be placed under certain restrictions. It would, no doubt, be a hardship to compel a widow to dispose of a business immediately on her husband's death; but there might be a time fixed during which the business could be disposed of, and it should lie with the Pharmaceutical Society to extend that time if they thought fit. He did not agree with Mr. Pendlebury's remarks about the examiners. That gentleman seemed to think that it was advisable to admit as many into the profession as possible. On the contrary, he considered the examination should be made stiffer, and if this were done he was satisfied that it would be for the good of the trade.

Mr. TAYLOR, having briefly replied on the discussion, the proceedings terminated.

#### SHEFFIELD PHARMACEUTICAL AND CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

A MEETING of this Society was held on Wednesday evening to discuss some aspects of

#### PHARMACEUTICAL POLITICS.

Mr. J. F. Eardley occupied the chair, and there was a fair attendance.

The CHAIRMAN opened the discussion by reading extracts from a speech by Mr. Carteighe at a recent meeting at Glasgow, especially in respect to the widows' clause in the Pharmacy Act, and to the connection between that clause and trading companies. Mr. Carteighe had expressed the opinion that so long as the widows' clause continued in operation it would be useless to go to Parliament with any Bill with regard to company-trading. The Chairman added some observations of his own, in which he spoke highly of the speech from which he had quoted, and urged upon all the members of the profession to carefully study the subjects dealt with.

Mr. W. WARD, F.C.S., said that one of the most mischievous causes in connection with the present condition of pharmaceutical chemists was the apathy with regard to subjects concerning themselves. They could not look to the State for help. As much had been done in that direction as could be, with things in their present condition. He expressed regret that such a clause as the widows' clause should have been inserted into the Pharmacy Bill, and said it would be a most difficult thing to get that clause expunged. He believed, moreover, it would have been to the advantage of widows if the clause had never been inserted.

Mr. H. E. IBBITT said it would be useless to try to get rid of the widows' clause. In his opinion, the judges had laid down that it did not matter who found the capital as long as a proper man took charge of the business. If the widows' clause were expunged they might do away with company-trading to some extent, but not altogether. Still, there was a great deal that the Pharmaceutical Society could do; and one thing was to do whatever was possible to bring about a state of the law which would compel the managers of company businesses to have their names placed on their labels when they sold poisons. Then there was the question of inspection and other matters in which they might do something.

Mr. C. O. MORRISON expressed the opinion that, however much they might desire to disturb the widows' clause, they would not be able to do it; and as practical business men they must look in another direction to secure the benefit which they desired to obtain. He advocated a better education of apprentices. It was high time that the Preliminary examinations were stiffened, and that they should have a curriculum. The opposition to these things did not come from outsiders, but from within, and he



thought they ought to be ashamed of themselves. He then referred to the lack of unity among chemists, and said it was a deplorable thing that in a city like Sheffield so little interest was taken in the Society and its doings. By unity, he felt sure they would be able to do better than by going to law.

Mr. GREAVES and Mr. DAVY endorsed what Mr. Morrison had said, and the discussion was afterwards taken part in by Mr. G. SQUIRES (the Honorary Secretary), Mr. E. HAINING, and others. The latter part of the discussion developed into a conversation as to the establishment of a price-list of drugs and medicines for chemists and druggists, upon which there was considerable difference of opinion.

#### GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

##### "ALL ROUND THE B.P."

THIS was the title of the paper read by Mr. ALEX. LAING at the meeting of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Society on December 6. Mr. Laing said the use of drugs was getting beautifully less amongst the more intelligent classes in the community, while the abuse of drugs, kindly fostered by the laws relating to patent and proprietary medicines, grew beautifully greater. And any effort made to educate the public towards a definite standard in combination of drugs for a definite purpose was frustrated by the Board of Inland Revenue. A mixture of ipecac. and squills recommended for a child's cough would be liable to stamp-duty. Mr. Laing next went on to speak of the "bacteria fad," and said bacteria were not only harmless, but purifying, inasmuch as living organisms were better than putrid matter. Just now there was great activity in experimenting with serums and glands. It was to him a disgusting piece of foolery, and he would rather die than submit to it and live. Let people learn to eat pure, and drink pure, and breathe pure, and think pure, and all those serums and condensed animals and animalcules might be sent to the British Museum to show future generations what stupid and abject methods were prosecuted to prolong life. Ultimately the author reached the subject of his paper. He suggested, as an introduction to the metric system, to put the alternative quantities in both that and the ordinary denominations. The pills in the B.P. seemed to be there for an illustration of what to avoid in prescribing, as their use was now more honoured in the breach than in the observance. They were generally too big at 5 grains in each; and only pil. rhei co., ruined in shape by glycerine, and pil. colocynth. et hyos., with ext. coloc. co. preferred to mass. pil. coloc. co., had much attention paid to them. A mode of coating should be approved by the Medical Council. That suggested and used by Martindale was simple, efficient, and elegant. Infusions in a concentrated form would be an advance. Macerating at first in water containing sufficient spirit to preserve the finished product, percolating until a certain quantity was collected to be set aside, the mass exhausted with water, and the percolate evaporated until on being added to the spirituous percolate the desired quantity was made. Tinctures also should be made by macerating in sufficient spirit to exhaust the various ingredients of their active virtues, and percolating until, having ceased to drop, the last of the fluid could be expelled by water to make the requisite bulk. In these days of total abstinence and liquor-traffic agitation they could assist the community by adopting the happy medium of reducing the quantity of spirit to the least necessary, and at the same time circumvent the increased duty on spirits inflicted upon them by a grandmotherly Government. With rectified-spirit tinctures, such as cimicifuga and myrrh, they would soon know to a nicety how much could be expelled from the mass before the water mingled, and sufficient spirit added before the water would entirely do away with the tincture-press. He hoped the coming B.P. would give them a series of syrups to redeem chemists and druggists and the medical profession from the legion of distinctions with no difference which they were obliged to keep to suit prescribers, including a syrup. hypophosphitum co. and Easton's syrup. Both were troublesome to the retail chemist, but he hardly approved of the public being supplied on demand, especially with the latter. Containing strychnine, these came under the first schedule of the Poisons Act, but

if made with an equivalent quantity of nux-vomica extract, they would fall under the second, and a simple poison-label fill all the claims of the law; besides, the colouring-matter in the nux vomica would disguise the iron oxidation which made Easton's syrup unsightly on keeping any length of time. The preparation of pulv. rhei co. with heavy calcined magnesia as well as light should be recognised. Pil. plumbi co. opio, and all those horrid astringent tinctures and powders of the catechu calibre, he would have blotted out of the B.P. as relics of a barbarous age. If the object of negative tests was inserted in the future by the words "absence of so-and-so" it would be of great assistance to budding pharmacists, and some negative tests, especially of oils, would not be amiss. He would also omit from the new B.P. "as effete relics of barbarism" a large number of preparations which he named.

In the course of a discussion upon the paper, Mr. Laing's "Black List" was unsparingly condemned, all the speakers objecting to his proposed exclusion from the B.P. of many drugs in daily use. It was stated also that even although the things he named were dropped from the Pharmacopœia chemists would yet have to keep them in stock, because they would still be prescribed. On the other hand, it was pointed out that there were many pills prescribed nowadays of which useful formulæ might be supplied for the benefit of retail chemists. The opinion was general also against any change towards the adoption of the metric system.

#### BRIGHTON JUNIOR ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACY.

A MUSICAL and social meeting of this Association was held on December 5. Mr. C. G. Yates was in the chair, and a pleasant evening was spent.

#### SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.

##### NEW YORK SECTION.

THERE was a good attendance at the College of Pharmacy on the occasion of the first business meeting of this Section of the Society, which took place on Monday, December 3. Mr. ALFRED H. MASON was in the chair, and after the reading of the minutes, he announced that at the last meeting a committee had been appointed to consider the question of the use of

##### DUTY-FREE ALCOHOL

in chemical manufactures. He pointed out that this was a matter quite outside the work of the Society, but that they were taking it up simply in an unofficial manner. He understood from Mr. Hartford, the Chairman of the committee, that they were at work on the matter, but that at the present time they had no report to make. The Chairman then went on to say that letters had been sent to all the members of the Society in the district, inviting them formally to join the Section, and that 110 members had signified their willingness to join, amongst them being the President of the American Chemical Society and the editor of its Proceedings.

Mr. C. E. PARKER then read a paper on "An Apparatus for Extraction," which we shall print next week. The next paper was on

##### MODERN PERFUMERY,

By Dr. Wm. G. Ungerer.

The author endeavoured to throw over his paper a great air of wonder and mystery for reasons which were not at all obvious, unless it were that he did not wish to injure his own business, which is in the manufacture of artificial perfumes. He remarked airily that the perfume-industry was undergoing a revolution, and that natural oils and essences were being rapidly superseded by synthetic perfume-products, and introduced to the notice of the meeting four "new" products which were in large demand—viz., heliotropin, vanillin, artificial musk, and terpinol, from which the violet-perfume is obtained. The preparation of these, according to the author, was a trade-secret, and so he could not oblige the meeting with it. Reference was made to the improved methods of rectifying essential oils, and to the almost colourless products so obtained, and the statement made that a glance at the druggists' oil-bottles to-day would reveal a row of clear bright liquids, in place of



the old dark-brown oils which used to be seen. Ninety-nine per cent. of them, said the author, were artificial oils, by which, we presume, he meant redistilled oils. He then went on to express wonder that no improvement had been made in the last hundred years in the "enfleurage" process for obtaining floral pomades, proudly referring to himself as the only American who had studied that process in Grasse itself, and concluded with a pretty flourish by prophesying the abolition in the near future of oils and fats and the utilisation of the products of the chemist for perfumery.

The discussion resolved itself into an effort to clear away the clouds of mystery which Dr. Ungerer had hung round his paper.

Dr. SCHWEITZER gave a very interesting account of the manufacture of heliotropin, or piperonal, which some pharmacists may find of value. The process, which he said was very easy to work, is as follows:—Heavy oil of camphor has been shown by Eyckman to contain *safrol*, and this body is obtained and heated with alcoholic potash or soda for twenty-four hours, when it undergoes molecular transformation and becomes converted into *iso-safrol*. This body is carefully purified and oxidised with bichromate and sulphuric acid when it is converted into heliotropin, or piperonal, which is isolated in perfect purity by steam-distillation.

The CHAIRMAN concluded the discussion by remarking that at a meeting of the Liverpool Chemical Society in 1876 he had called attention to these three products which Dr. Ungerer now described as products of modern perfumery.

The last paper was on

#### A NEW REACTION FOR THE DETECTION OF SOAP IN LUBRICANTS.

By Dr. H. Schweitzer.

The reaction was based on the fact that metaphosphoric acid is soluble in alcohol and ether, while the salts of the alkalies and alkaline earths are insoluble. The ammonium salt is soluble; but as ammonia soap is rarely, if ever, found, that fact may be neglected, and in doubtful cases special search may be made for ammonia. If, then, to a solution of the oil in benzol or other solvent a saturated solution of metaphosphoric acid in absolute alcohol be added, the calcium, sodium, potassium, or aluminium salts will be at once precipitated if those soaps be present. When benzole is used as a solvent, ozokerite and certain waxes are precipitated on the addition of the reagent in alcohol, and in that case both oil and reagent must be dissolved in ether. The reagent gives no precipitate with any of the common animal, vegetable, or mineral oils when pure; but if even a trace of soap be present a cloudiness will at once appear. The author, in reply to one or two questions referring to a lubricant termed "Galatine," consisting of a thin mineral oil to which about 10 per cent. aluminium soap had been added to give it consistence, designated it as an adulterated product, and stated that all soaps were disadvantageous in lubricating-oils. Such lubricants could not be used in places where steam or moisture was present, as the water precipitated the soap. Further, in cold weather the soap gelatinised, and rendered the lubricant useless, and the presence of soap had a tendency to considerably raise the temperature of the bearings to which the oil was applied, and also increased the friction to a very large extent—in one case he was informed of to such an extent that machinery where it was used, which was driven by water-power, was brought to a standstill. Soap might have a few advantages, but its disadvantages were so great that all authorities on the subject precluded its use.

A LITMUS PENCIL has been introduced by Mr. J. S. Tyree of Washington. It consists of a pencil of chemically pure litmus enclosed in wood like an ordinary lead pencil. One half of the pencil is for detecting alkalies, and the other half for acids.

"WHY, Doodle, what have you been doing? Your face is as red as a beet." "Doctor, you told me to keep my head cool and my feet warm, didn't you?" "Yes." "Hot air raises, don't it?" "Yes." "And cool air descends?" "Certainly." "Well, I've been standing on my head in that corner there all afternoon."

#### LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE Chemical Section of the London Chamber of Commerce held its annual meeting on Monday afternoon last, Mr. Charles Umney presiding. There were about a dozen members present.

The first business on the agenda-paper was the election of Chairman and Deputy-Chairman for the ensuing year; and Mr. David Howard, regretting the continued ill-health of the retiring President (Mr. Wightman), proposed that Mr. Umney be elected as Chairman. Mr. Thomas Bennett seconded the motion, which was carried. Mr. Alfred Preston was then proposed as Deputy-Chairman, but declined to act, on the ground that someone having greater connection with the general chemical trade should be appointed. The name of Mr. Thomas Bennett was then put forward by Mr. Preston, and that gentleman was duly elected.

Mr. Yates (Davy, Yates & Hicks), in response to the Chairman, complained that his firm had received a visit from the district inspector of the London County Council under the Weights and Measures Act, and objection had been taken to some metric weights and measures which had been kept on their premises. The inspector had informed them that they were liable to a penalty, and also to confiscation of the weights. Mr. Yates thought it was for the Section to consider what might be done in the matter.

Mr. Umney said there was no doubt about the reading of the Act as to the penalty in such a case. None but imperial weights, stamped under the direction of the Board of Trade, were permissible for use in this country. The matter, of which he had previous notice, had been considered, and the Secretary (Mr. Murray) had drawn a draft Bill for submission to Parliament asking that the use of metric weights should be legalised. [A short draft Bill was then submitted to the meeting, and it was agreed that Sir A. K. Rollit, as Chairman of the Chamber, should be asked to take charge of it next Session.]

Mr. Umney, referring to the next business before the meeting, as to the protection of the interests of the trade before the Parliamentary Committee appointed to inquire into the operation of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, introduced the following resolution, having reference to power to appeal to a board of reference in cases of disputed analysis:—

That in the opinion of the Chemical Section of this Chamber, the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce should, upon the re-assembling of Parliament, put itself in communication with the Select Committee of the House of Commons having under its consideration the revision of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, with the object of urging that a board of reference for appeal in cases of disputed analyses should be constituted. Such board of reference, so far as drugs are concerned, to consist of at least five persons, being the nominees of:—(1) Inland Revenue Authorities; (2) Society of Public Analysts; (3) Medical Council of Great Britain and Ireland; (4) Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain; (5) London Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Thomas Tyrer suggested that the Institute of Chemistry should be substituted for the Society of Public Analysts, in the draft. This was agreed to after some discussion, and on the motion of Mr. J. C. Preston, seconded by Mr. David Howard, the proposal was adopted.

Mr. Umney then urged the desirability of having drugs dealt with under a separate section of the Act. Now, while the matter was before a Select Committee, would be a very opportune moment to send up a suggestion on this point, and he submitted the following resolution:—

That in the opinion of the Chemical Section of this Chamber, in order to make the Sale of Foods and Drugs Act more efficient in its working, it is desirable that drugs should be treated in a separate Section of the Act and not in the Act itself as at present, associated with Foods; and that a sub-committee be appointed subject to application to the Council to confer with the Committee of the House of Commons, and that Mr. C. Umney and Mr. J. C. Preston be that sub-committee.

This was agreed to, and the resolution was passed *nom. con.* A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Wightman, the retiring Chairman.



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*Editorial  
Comments*

### A PHARMACISTS' PHARMACOPŒIA.

THAT eminently judicial body the General Medical Council, was in danger of losing its dignity last week. The origin of the peril was a report of the Pharmacopœia Committee presented by Sir Dyce Duckworth, which report stated that 41,718 copies of the British Pharmacopœia 1885 have been sold, and 13,204 copies of the Additions. The report proceeded to refer to the "extension of the operation of the Pharmacopœia to India and the colonies" (by the way, Canadian pharmaceutical papers complain that pharmacists there have not been asked to assist in this matter), and continued as follows:—

The committee, remembering the valuable assistance given to the Medical Council by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain in the production of the Pharmacopœia Addendum of 1890, recommend that the invitation to that Society to assist in the compilation of a new Pharmacopœia be forwarded at once as regards the obtaining of trustworthy statistics respecting well-recognised non-official remedies which are largely in demand, and respecting those official remedies which appear to have become superseded, the Society to reply before April next. Further, the committee recommend that the Council of the Society be invited, as heretofore, to give to the Medical Council before May next the names of pharmacists who would be willing to serve on a Pharmaceutical Pharmacopœia Committee under the guidance of the Society's Council, such committee finally reporting, with the concurrence of the Society's Council, to



the Medical Council through the Pharmacopœia Committee of the latter Council. The committee anticipates that the editor of the Pharmacopœia would attend all meetings of the Pharmaceutical Committee, not only to place his services at the disposal of that committee, but in order to maintain the committees of the Pharmaceutical Society and of the Medical Council in constant communication with each other.

The committee recommend that a consultative sub-committee, consisting of the President, Sir Dyce Duckworth, Dr. Leech, and Mr. Carter, be appointed to confer, as occasion may require, with the editor of the Pharmacopœia.

The committee recommend to the Council that the sum of 1,250*l.* should be assigned to Professor Attfield for his services as editor, 300*l.* to be paid to him at once.

Upon the report being seconded, Dr. Tuke moved its recommendation, and this upon several grounds. First, as a member of the committee he stated that the report had been sprung upon them; second, he submitted that when it was agreed in May to appoint Professor Attfield as editor, he should have associated with him experts in pharmacology and therapeutics, because without that there was danger of the Pharmacopœia being "again a pure pharmacists' Pharmacopœia"; and, third, the salary proposed to the editor was quite out of proportion to the work. Even the editor of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," he explained, never received anything approaching the sum proposed by the committee in any one year. Dr. Tuke is the representative of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, and his objections were supported by practically the whole of the Scotch members. Sir William Turner seconded, and suggesting that Scotland was slighted by not being represented on the proposed committee. Dr. Atthill made a similar objection on behalf of Ireland, and for a time it seemed that the discussion would be national rather than pharmacopœial; but the President and Mr. Brudenell Carter kept it to the pharmacological point. Sir Richard Quain and Mr. Carter maintained that the Council has no power to make the Pharmacopœia a pharmacological book, and they predicted failure for it if it were made anything of the kind. Thereupon Dr. Heron Watson voiced the opinion of the objectors by explaining that all they wanted was that "pharmacists cognisant with pharmacology" and therapeutics should be put on a consultative committee, and he mentioned as amongst those he would wish to see Dr. Lauder Brunton and Dr. Phillips, London; Professor Fraser, Edinburgh; Professor Charteris, Glasgow; Dr. Stockman, Edinburgh; and Dr. Walter Smith, Dublin. Ultimately a vote was taken, and by 13 to 10 Dr. Tuke's amendment was carried. This result at once brought the President to his feet with his resignation of the chairmanship of the committee, and Sir Dyce Duckworth and Mr. Carter followed suit; but Professor Leech and others succeeded in soothing the President by saying that there was no intention to introduce pharmacology into the Pharmacopœia, but by having the association of pharmacologists they would see that nothing was introduced which should not be introduced. Next day Dr. Tuke brought up the amended report, he and Dr. MacAlister passing high compliments upon Sir Richard Quain's work in connection with the Pharmacopœia. In the amended report March was substituted for April, and everything after the words "such committee finally reporting, with the concurrence of the Society's Council, to the Medical Council through the Pharmacopœia Committee of the latter Council," and the last two paragraphs in the quotation printed above were struck out. The amended report then proceeded in somewhat colourless terms to note the assistance which had been received in the past from medical and pharmaceutical bodies, recording the expressions at the Council in regard to "associating with Professor Attfield one or more persons conversant with other than the pharmaceutical aspect of the work of the editorship," and concluding with a recommendation that "in May

next the constitution of the Pharmacopœia Committee be reconsidered." This report was adopted.

To pharmacists the incident is a significant one. Since Professor Attfield came between the Medical and Pharmaceutical Councils as the representative of pharmacy, the aspirations of pharmacists to have a voice in the editing of the Pharmacopœia seemed to be near realisation. British pharmacists have hoped so. Irish pharmacists, thinking that the right should be granted by statute, have held aloof from the whole arrangement; and it seems that their policy has been the wiser one. At all events, no British pharmacist can regard with satisfaction the anti-pharmaceutical spirit exhibited by the Medical Council last week; and the treatment of Professor Attfield as the representative of pharmacy is not the least regrettable part of the incident.

### THE PROFESSORIAL EXAMINERSHIPS.

WE are very reluctant to criticise the appointment of examiners by the Pharmaceutical Council, for it is one of the most delicate of the duties which that body has to perform, and has always been carried out, we believe, with loyalty and impartiality. But we cannot avoid an expression of regret that among the first of the appointments under the new scheme there should have been one the propriety of which is, to say the least, questionable. The principle of introducing professorial examiners on the Board for the strictly scientific subjects has met with almost unanimous approval. But it was felt by most persons who considered the subject that the selection of such outside assistance would be a task requiring the exercise of much discretion. It is not too much, perhaps, to say that the first thought which occurred to those who may be regarded as pharmaceutical experts was that the Professors at the Society's own school, who would otherwise be necessarily the most suitable men would be *hors concours* by reason of their position. It is obvious that the school to which an examiner is attached as a teacher is specially favoured. The examiner may succeed perfectly in repressing all tendency to partiality towards his own pupils, but he will not get the plucked men to believe that to be the case; and, besides, he cannot help examining more or less on the same lines as those on which he teaches. He would be acting unfairly towards his pupils if he did not.

These considerations applied to the appointment of Professor Green as a botanical expert, agreed to at the last meeting of the Pharmaceutical Council, and it was evident to Mr. Carteighe's mind that the appointment needed defending. His arguments were scarcely conclusive, however, and it was clear, too, that several of his colleagues voted for the adoption of the motion with no little reluctance.

It may, of course, be said that whatever professor is appointed his pupils will enjoy an advantage. Professor Frankland, for instance, who is to be a professorial examiner in chemistry, teaches chemistry at Mason College, Birmingham. This circumstance will give chemistry students at Mason College a certain advantage over others. This is a forcible reply, but it is not a complete one. We have to recognise the fact that there are now in existence a dozen or more rival schools, specially established to teach to pharmacy students all the branches of their technical education. There is a healthy rivalry among them; but such institutions as Mason College cannot be considered in any sense one of these. It is, however, invidious when the Pharmaceutical Council bestows the benefit it has in its power to confer on one of these pharmacy schools, and it is not made less hurtful to the rest that the one favoured happens to be closely connected with the



Society. It would seem from Mr. Carteighe's concluding remarks that if one of the Bloomsbury chemistry professors had been available he also would have been appointed, and that result may happen in the near future.

There is, of course, no suggestion in these remarks in regard to the personal qualifications of Professor Green. That gentleman seems to be most popular with pharmacy students, and he is, no doubt, excellently fitted in every respect for the duties he is now asked to undertake. Nor do we question the fairness and sufficiency of the safeguards which will be adopted in the examination-room. But the fact remains after all that a ground of dissatisfaction has been introduced which cannot be described as altogether unreasonable.

### DOCTOR-RIDDEN.

HISTORY is full of proofs of the degradation of the calibre of nations which become subject to the tyranny of a priesthood. We in this country have a fair experience of the effect of the predominance of lawyers in our Legislature, and in our public affairs generally, though, perhaps, from this calamity we get off with no worse result than a depletion of our purses. We have not yet had the spectacle of a doctor-ridden nation, though we owe no thanks to the doctors themselves for this exemption. They have done their utmost to establish a reign of terror over us, and to dictate laws which, if carried, would place us all in their power, and we are not sure that they are not increasing their influence to an almost dangerous degree, through their Parliamentary committees, associations, and journals. There is, however, we are glad to believe, a healthy prejudice against the assumptions which at present provide an atmosphere of suspicion around their proposals, which will always we hope, preserve us from absolute submission to their pretensions.

In a powerfully written romance, published this year in Paris, M. Leon A. Daudet, a near relative, we believe, of the more widely known Alphonse Daudet, has depicted, with an indignation which suggests some personal hatred, the horrors of a reign of terror under a medical hierarchy. "*Les Morticoles*" is the title of the work, and it designates a people who have subjected themselves first to the sanitary and hygienic control of the medical faculty, and have subsequently permitted this body to acquire such physical and moral rule over them that in mind, body, and estate the whole population has come under their cruel sway.

Dr. Conan Doyle, in his "Round the Red Lamp," has thought fit to exercise his powerful imagination with some gruesome enough sketches of medical experiences; but his colours are mere whitewash compared with those with which M. Leon Daudet paints the condition to which the Morticoles have allowed themselves to be reduced by their tyrants.

The story itself is thin enough. It is professedly told by an old man who in his youth sailed on a French merchant-ship, with about thirty companions, who constituted the crew, for a distant port. Adverse winds drove the vessel to an unknown coast. The crew were running short of provisions, and were hopelessly lost, and, consequently, were glad to accept the aid proffered to them from a sinister sloop bearing a Death's-head flag which visited them from the city of the Morticoles, which, as they afterwards found, they had approached. The conditions made with the crew were hard. They were fumigated by mists of carbolic acid; they were required to throw overboard, or burn, all their clothes and all their possessions for fear of infection. They were supplied with hideous hygienic raiment, provided with double-current air-passages

which sterilised the atmosphere before it could reach their bodies. They were inoculated against various diseases, and during a lengthy quarantine were fed with hard biscuits, dusty and brown, which when bitten resolved themselves into a sort of sand, flavoured with liquorice and carbolic acid. The quarantine ended, they were taken on shore, marched through the city and distributed among the various hospitals. A subaltern doctor, who conducted them, showed them with pride the long rows of statues of celebrated physicians and surgeons which adorned the streets. "Here," he explained, "all the powers, all the functions, all the appointments are in the hands of the doctors. The people are all patients. Those whose illness is not dangerous we allow to go about. The others we keep in the hospitals, asylums, and retreats, and study them at our leisure. This city has been built on plans designed by the famous men whose statues surround you. The police, the government, the university, are all controlled by doctors." "But what about the healthy people?" was asked. "There are none," replied the guide, "except ourselves and our servants. All the rest are ill. Those who refuse to admit it we treat severely, for they constitute a public danger."

Then for some hundreds of pages the author revels in the most ghastly descriptions of hospital life. Horrible diseases are described in lugubrious detail; but these are not so painful to read as the records of the brutalities of the operating surgeons and the cynical experiments of the physicians on patients for the purpose of demonstrating to students, of establishing theories of their own, or of confuting those of their rivals.

It is one of the curious delusions of this race, says the author, to take labels for explanations. "What is the matter with me?" asks a patient, showing an enormous red tongue. "What is the Greek for tongue?" asks the doctor of his assistant. "Glosse," is the reply. "Ah, you have glossitis," says the doctor.

Types of the famous doctors of the hospitals are sketched. There is Wabanheim, of Jewish origin, with a strongly-marked brow, sunken eyes, brief in speech, eager for riches, honour, pleasure. Every day he invents new drugs, from which he realises considerable profits, in conjunction with Banarrita, the pharmacien, to whom he sends his clients. He recommends his students to buy his works, "an acquaintance with which is indispensable to candidates." These are written for him by young physicians of small means.

There is Tartègre. "He operates but rarely, but always with all the refinements of the science of antisepticism—that is to say, the combat with the microscopic animals which at the time of my visit were regarded as the source of all ills. After a period of dispute these theories become a dogma, and those who reject them are asses and heretics." Tartègre cautions his patients against water, air, wood, linen, paper, stone, and all the metals, as substances where microbes collect. He isolates them in glass cages, and sprays them with acids.

Dr. Fête, instead of making a feature of microbes, trusted to globules. One of these was dissolved in a bucket of water from which 12 drops were placed in a series of twelve tumblers of orangeade and sipped every hour. "The colleagues of Dr. Fête were atrociously jealous of his rich clientèle, which he had secured by his urbanity, his amiable countenance, his fine white beard, and the simplicity of his treatment."

We have no space to tell of the brutes whose portraits are sketched, and we must pass by the stories of Charmide, the beneficent physician, and Dabaisse, the noble-hearted surgeon. Very artistically these are introduced as a con-



trast to the fiends who form the majority of the characters. A story of a young house-surgeon who heroically sacrifices his life to save that of a workman dying with diphtheria is also skilfully interpolated. But this is followed by the account of a *séance* at the Academy, where Professor Bonze reads a long and wearisome paper "On the Curious Properties of *Vanica rubicans*," and is followed by Professor Bradilin, who exhibits and comments on a case of artificial cancer induced in a boy of 14 years. Charmide and Dabaisse protest vigorously against this hideous scientific murder, but Bradilin calmly responds that the claims of science must take precedence over those of individuals. MM. Dabaisse and Charmide, he sneeringly remarks, were honourable practitioners, but they were not physiologists. What would become of progress if it were trammelled by an effete sentimentality and a narrow-minded theory of moral rights?

Banarrita, the pharmacien, was no better than his patrons. He had a magnificent shop, brilliant in the evening with its half-score of coloured bottles. He would invent some compound, submit it to Wabanheim, who would write about it and share the profits.

A physiological laboratory is briefly described. There is a cage of rabbits labelled "Cholera." Guinea-pigs inoculated with a virus bite each other in their fierce agony. Some were artificial epileptics, and screamed with lamentable cries. Dogs deprived of their brains turned round incessantly. And so forth.

Need it be said that the Morticoles are a nation of atheists? They hold a great annual festival to the Glory of Matter, when they make speeches testifying to their marvellous national progress in scientific knowledge. They find the universe fully accounted for by evolution, microbes, and heredity. Sordid, selfish, hopeless, rich and poor are all alike miserable, and homes where the most luxurious methods of suicide are taught and practised are most prosperous enterprises.

#### THAT ATMOSPHERIC CONSTITUENT —.

There is great trouble in scientific circles about that constituent of the atmosphere which Lord Rayleigh and Professor William Ramsay are ready to stand sponsors for, but do not name. Lord Kelvin appears to be confident of its existence, and chemists flocked to Burlington House last week to hear what Professor Dewar had to say about it. Matters are serious when the *Daily Chronicle* sends a reporter to the Chemical Society's meetings; but we are either super-patient or abnormally long-suffering, for we confess that we see no reason for alarm or for accepting Professor Armstrong's advice to assume a critical attitude until Lord Rayleigh and Professor Ramsay open their mouths again. Professor Dewar has advanced no disproof as yet. He finds that atmospheric nitrogen and chemically prepared nitrogen are identical when the impurities are filtered out from the liquefied gases. If the Rayleigh-Ramsay element exists it may be left on the atmospheric nitrogen filter; but the fact that Professor Dewar has not caught it does not prove its non-existence. And that is where we stand at present.

#### THE VOLATILITY OF ALCOHOL.

The time appears to have arrived when research chemists should direct their attention anew to the volatility of ethylic alcohol. It has been observed by some of the pharmaceutical persuasion (we report two cases this week) that when proof-spirit tinctures, such as tr. opii and tr. rhei co., are kept for a year or more, their alcoholic strength may be reduced by one-half. The curious point about this is that no alteration in the volume appears to have been observed,

and that the amount of solid matter in the tinctures remains the same, or suffers diminution proportionate to the amount of alcohol lost. We were inclined to a different theory, *e.g.* a hygroscopic one, in regard to the phenomenon; but as we always regard with respect the evidence adduced in courts of justice, we begin to suspect that the properties of alcohol, long though they have been studied by man, require further investigation, especially in the relation of the body to shop-rounds.

#### CHEMICOSCAPES.—II.

##### THE REALIST.

THE realist is up-to-date, and prefers a substantial banking-account to a halo. He has gauged his age, formed his opinion, and backed it, and his presence in the upper rooms of West-End restaurants, the stalls of West-End theatres, and the smoking-rooms of smart clubs, shows that his opinion has been well and truly formed. He has noticed that nowadays servants wear purple and fine linen, that those who should go afoot ride in job-yard landaus, and that girls who should be making butter and superintending the family washing are found at county balls and the meets of the local hunt. He has observed the wave of social pretension and personal luxury that has swept the land during the latter decades until the epicurean paradox, "Give us the luxuries of life and we will dispense with its necessities," has become engraven deep on every heart. He knows that if tables are to be extravagantly garnished, bodies daintily dressed, and houses luxuriously furnished, it will be necessary, with decreasing incomes, to economise somewhere. And he sees clearly that the chemist is among the advance-guard that bears the brunt of the attack; that, in fact, an attempt will be made to dispense with the dispenser.

He has studied the great labour class, its teeming families, its difficulty in finding regular employment, its stern fight for daily supplies. He knows that it must have the greatest possible amount of medicine for the smallest possible amount of outlay. His fingers are on the wild throbbing pulse of the City, and he does not see the stars. The idealist's safe blue sky is for him merely a background for giant letters, and the beauties of English landscape so much advertising space at so much a foot. He does not care for very technical lectures at very learned societies. He cannot follow rapidly-uttered scientese, and learned societies do not lend books of idioms. He is even bold enough to doubt whether the greater part of the sprinkled audience—the audience which, to all appearances, goes to sleep and only wakes up when the secretary drops a bundle of books, or when the drone of the lecturer stops as he stumps across the platform to his diagram—understands it either. He has a candid contempt for the merely scientific intelligence, and knows that if he wants scientific work done he can find dozens of scientists eager to do it for a poor hundred a year. Such a pittance would not content him, and he turns with relief to the judicious exploitation of a public bitten with a rage for cheapness.

To that end he compiles cunning circulars and expansive price-lists. Price-lists are signs of the drug-stores, drug-stores are signs of the times. With these he 'spreads himself' over a district and clutches much or more according to his talent. Pure Pharmacy looks askance at her gipsy-cousin of the market-place and shrugs her white shoulders. But her gipsy cousin is a fine, red-lipped, full-blooded, strong-limbed wench, and a rival whom it is not wise to ignore, be she never so blustering.



## TWO RUSSO-GERMAN PHARMACOLOGISTS.

THE fact that two professors of closely-allied sciences, holding chairs at the same university, resign simultaneously, and apparently quite unexpectedly, is in itself sufficiently strange to call for special notice; but the circumstance that the two dignitaries in question are men whose



G. DRAGENDORFF.

names are honourably known throughout the world of chemistry and pharmacy lends additional interest to the event. Professor Georg Dragendorff, whose impending return to his native city, Rostock, in Germany, we announced a few weeks ago, is in his fifty-ninth year, and was brought up as a pharmacist, his apprenticeship being spent in Dr. Frauz Witte's well-known apotheke in Rostock. From 1860 to 1862 Dragendorff worked under Schulze in the chemical laboratory of Rostock University, which he left to

accept the positions of editor of the *Pharmaceutical Journal of Russia*, then newly established, and director of the laboratory of the Russian Pharmaceutical Society. In November, 1864, Dragendorff accepted the Chair of Pharmacy at Dorpat University, which he is now about to vacate upon the completion of his thirtieth year of office. Professor Dragendorff is an honorary M.D. of Munich, and, in 1885, was awarded the Hanbury Medal by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. He is the author of about 115 original papers, the most important of which are on toxicological subjects and the analysis and synthesis of alkaloids. Professor Eduard Rudolf Kobert, Dragendorff's fellow-worker, is also of German birth, Bitterfeld, in Saxony, being his native place. Professor Kobert, who is now in his fiftieth year, studied medicine at Halle University, where he acted as assistant to the pharmacologist Hermann Köhler, who, in the absence of a regular pharmacological institute, had obtained special permission from the University authorities to use the dissecting-room of the University, situated in an exceedingly moist cellar, for pharmacological purposes. Köhler died from a complaint contracted in the dissecting-room, and Kobert, who had meanwhile graduated in medicine, succeeded him. Afterwards Kobert spent five years in medical and pharmacological research at Strassburg, whence he removed to Dorpat as Professor of Pharmacology, Dietetics and Medical History. He was afterwards offered the chair of pharmacy at Graz, in Austria, to which he received the unanimous invitation of the faculty, but was obliged to decline the appointment on account of not being an Austrian subject. Professor Kobert, who is a corresponding member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, has received many honours from the Russian Government in consideration of his work in connection with the editing of the "*Pharmacopœa Russica*," &c.; in spite of which it is an open secret that he has been practically forced out of his professorial chair, along with his colleague Dragendorff, on account of his non-Russian birth, the University of Dorpat having been completely Russified within the last few years, the very name of the city having been changed into its Muscovite equivalent of



E. R. KOBERT.

Jurjev. Professor Kobert is best known in connection with pharmacy for his researches on ergot of rye, the saponin-substances, toxalbumins, and the examination of blood the chemistry of ptomaines.

## PROFESSORIAL EXAMINERS.

OF the new professorial examiners which the Pharmaceutical Society have appointed, two have been intimately associated with the South Kensington School, and are typical of the more advanced sections of the sciences which they



PERCY F. FRANKLAND.

profess. We refer to Dr. Percy Faraday Frankland and Mr. Patrick Geddes. Dr. Frankland is a son of Professor E. Frankland, and studied at the Royal School of Mines, of which he is an associate, and afterwards at Würzburg, where he graduated as a Doctor of Philosophy. He is a Bachelor of Science of the University of London. After his return from Würzburg, Dr. Frankland was a lecturer and demonstrator at the Royal College of Science, and a few years ago was appointed Professor of Chemistry at the University College of Dundee, which he has but recently left to act in a similar capacity at Mason College, Birmingham. Professor Frankland's contributions to chemical science are voluminous. He is an authority on water-analysis, and his studies in the bacterial part of the subject have led him into a branch of chemistry of which we have too few exponents in this country—viz., the chemical changes or products produced by micro-organisms acting in various media. In these studies he has had much assistance from his wife, an accomplished bacteriologist. He is the author of several books dealing with agricultural chemistry and bacterio-chemistry. Professor Frankland is on the bright side of 40, we should imagine, and is an extremely amiable man, so that he should become a popular examiner.

Professor Patrick Geddes is a Perth man, and there he was initiated into science at classes taught by Mr. Stephen Cooke, now of the Glasgow Veterinary College. He afterwards studied at the Royal College of Science, and in some of the best continental schools, becoming very early attached to the new school of thought in biology. He became principal assistant to Professor Dickson, of the Edinburgh University, and it was mainly through his efforts that there was initiated in the botany classes of that school a system of histological teaching which has been adopted in most other schools. For nearly twenty years every medical student of the Edinburgh University has begun his studies of botany with the microscope, so that when they advance to higher branches of biology they are fairly competent in histological methods. It was during Mr. Geddes's connection with the Edinburgh chair that he



PATRICK GEDDES.



first came into touch with the Pharmaceutical Society as a lecturer; his expositions on cell-development theories and such subjects before the North British Branch were immensely popular. Mr. Geddes is now Professor of Botany in the Dundee University College, but a large part of his time is spent in Edinburgh. He is a man of wide culture and of advanced views. Evolution with him is not a theory, but a living process now changing society as it changed species. But he is practical in that, too; for his efforts in founding a residential hall for Edinburgh students have not only been successful, but have beautified the Castle side of Princes Street by converting some horrid conventional buildings into ancient-like houses. He is the translator of Behren's "Botany," and joint author of a volume on the "Evolution of Sex," as well as other works.

## Legal Reports.

### HOW THE WATER GOT INTO THE TINCTURE.

ON December 7 at Keighley Petty Sessions, Mr. Arthur Noble Kershaw, chemist and druggist, Keighley, was summoned, at the instance of Arthur Randerson, the District Inspector of Food and Drugs, for having sold tincture of opium which was not of the nature, quality, and substance of the article demanded by the purchaser. Mr. W. A. Robinson defended.

Mr. Randerson stated that on November 1 he visited defendant's shop, and along with other articles purchased 3 oz. of tincture of opium, commonly and officially known as laudanum, paying 1s. 6d. for it. The defendant labelled the bottle "laudanum," and witness drew his attention to the circumstance. Defendant replied that it was exactly the same thing, and that the preparation had been prepared according to the British Pharmacopœia, showing that the large bottle out of which he measured the fluid was marked "Tinct. opii." The sample was divided in the usual way, and Mr. Allen's certificate was received in due course. It stated that the sample was found to contain—water 73, alcohol 23.5, extractive matter 3.5 in 100 parts. The sample contained only one-half of the alcohol which should have been present had the laudanum been prepared according to the British Pharmacopœia.

In cross-examination witness stated that he took samples of other preparations at defendant's shop at the same time, these including two other tinctures and one of pills, all of which were found right. There was not much liquid left in the larger bottle when he had been served with the opium.

Mr. Robinson, for the defence, said he did not deny that a technical offence had been committed. He was driven into that position by reason of a recent decision which held that where medicines of this kind were demanded they must be strictly in accordance with the British Pharmacopœia. The preparation sold contained the full medicinal value of tincture of opium, and the alcohol which was deficient was simply added for keeping purposes. The offence, therefore, was merely a technical one. The reason why the spirit was below proof was through no fault of Mr. Kershaw's. It was common knowledge that anything containing alcohol would in time lose alcoholic strength, and if the containing vessel was a large one, every time the vessel was opened and anything was taken out, admitting fresh air in the process, there was a weakening of alcoholic strength. Mr. Kershaw had been in the habit of following the practice of his predecessor by keeping his tincture of opium in a gallon jar. He would state that the preparation was made exactly as directed by the Pharmacopœia, with alcohol of the requisite strength. A gallon contained 160 fl oz., and the defendant generally sold it out in small quantities, so that the loss suffered by each individual purchaser would require he could hardly say how many decimals to express. When the inspector made his purchase the defendant had only a few ounces left in the jar. Besides, when the shop was lighted up there was a deal of heat given off, and this would cause some evaporation. Mr. Robinson contended that his client had not sought to do anything fraudulent, and under the circumstances he submitted that, if the Bench thought

the case one calling for a penalty, the smallest coin of the realm would measure the damage sustained.

Mr. Kershaw said he made his stock of the tincture from which he served the Inspector about twelve months ago. It was made strictly in accordance with the "Pharmacopœia," as all his preparations were. He attributed the loss of alcoholic strength to the constant opening of the large jar, and to a great extent to the heat of the shop in the evenings.

The Chairman, after a brief consultation with his colleagues, said: Well, in this case, Mr. Kershaw, it is not for us to say how the water came into the bottle. Your excuse may be very good, but that does not matter to the man who went to buy your opium—it was no interest to him to know how the water came to be in the bottle; the only thing he found was that the water was in the medicine. But it does not seem to us that the strength of the article itself was very much deteriorated; nevertheless we consider it carelessness on your part not to keep it up to the proper pitch. The fine will be 5s. and costs.

The Inspector applied for "the usual extra costs," which included the analyst's fee, 10s. 6d.; postage, 2d.; purchase of sample, 1s. 6d.; Inspector's time, taking out the summons, &c., 4s. 6d.; his attendance at Court, 6s. 8d.; total, 17 1s. 10d.

Mr. Robinson said he had never heard of such an application before.

The Clerk said that a similar application was generally made, and was nearly always granted.

The Inspector said his instructions were to ask for these costs in the case of successful prosecutions.

The Chairman: The Bench will allow 15s. for the costs.

### A CHEMICAL PATENT.

ON December 7, Sir Richard Webster, Q.C. (with him Mr. Carpenall), in the patent action of Boake v. Stevenson & Howell, moved Mr. Justice Kekewich, sitting in the Chancery Division, to vary an order he had made in chambers, bearing upon certain interrogatories it was proposed to put.

The action, he said, was brought upon three patents for making salts used in brewing, and it was desired to ascertain how the salts were made, with a view of seeing whether or no they infringed the plaintiff's rights; but his Lordship disallowed certain of them, which he (the learned counsel) submitted were material to the points at issue. If it should prove that the defendants did not know how they were made, that would be conclusive; but he contended they were entitled to know whether or not they were made in accordance with their patents. His Lordship would see the heavy expense of going to trial prepared with expert evidence with regard to the mode of manufacture, and the interrogatories his Lordship had disallowed went direct to this issue. To ask him to allow interrogatories Nos. 4 and 5, he admitted might be too wide, but he thought they were entitled to such questions as would elicit information under which, if any, of the patents the salt sold by defendants was manufactured. Defendants taking the view that they could not resist the information, now sought to impose upon plaintiff the terms that he should pay the costs of this action, but he submitted that was unreasonable and should not be allowed. It was not a question how the salts differed, but whether they were made in accordance with plaintiff's patent, or what was the difference in the processes employed from those described in the plaintiff's specification. He put in an affidavit that it was impossible for plaintiff to proceed to trial without having these points before him, and he submitted that the application should be allowed, costs being costs in the action.

His Lordship, in the result, thought that whilst he had power to hear a motion to discharge an order made in chambers, this motion did not come into that category, but to deliver further interrogatories in substitution of those refused; this seemed to him to be unnecessary in view of defendants' concessions. As interrogatories would be allowed, applicant must pay the costs in any event.

### WATER IN TINCTURE OF RHUBARB.

At the Alfreton Police Court on Friday, Thomas Holmes, grocer, of Ironville, was summoned under the Food and Drugs Acts, for having on November 6, sold 1s. worth of



tincture of rhubarb, which was not of the nature, quality and substance demanded. The evidence for the prosecution showed that a sample of the tincture purchased of defendant contained 15 per cent. of added water. For the defence, it was contended that the tincture had been in stock a long time and had become weak. Mr. W. Bunting, a traveller in the employ of Messrs. C. Calvert & Sons, of Belper, was called to prove that the tincture was purchased by the defendant about two and a half years ago, and it was quite possible the spirit in the tincture had evaporated, and caused it to be defective, as stated in the analyst's report. The Bench imposed a penalty of 33s.

#### EXCISE OFFICERS TAKE SAMPLES.

ROBERT WOODROFFE, of Grangetown, was charged at the Middlesborough Police Court on December 6 by the Excise authorities with selling "herb-beer," containing 5 per cent. of proof spirit, which was as much as was found in ordinary table-beer. The herb-beer was taken away from defendant's premises in a bottle.

Mr. S. F. Thompson, for the defence, maintained that as the defendant had not been allowed to examine the bottle into which the herb-beer was put, no penalty could be inflicted. His client might have been made the victim of a fraud, as, for all he knew, there might have been alcohol in the bottle when the herb-beer was put into it. The Bench upheld this objection, and dismissed the case with costs.

A similar charge against William Armstrong was dismissed on the same grounds.

#### HALF-STRENGTH QUININE WINE.

ON December 6, at the Edmonton Petty Sessions, before Mr. Alderman Latham and other Justices, William Hearne, grocer, trading as William Hearne & Co., of 171 High Road, Tottenham, was summoned at the instance of the Middlesex County Council for selling a certain compound drug, known as orange quinine wine, in which the quantity of quinine was deficient.

Mr. Arthur Liddall Bridge, an inspector under the Food and Drugs Act, stated that on October 22 he entered the defendant's shop, and whilst making a purchase, saw on a shelf at the back of the counter bottles labelled "Orange quinine wine, prepared according to the British Pharmacopœia, with the finest orange wine." He purchased a bottle, for which he paid 7½d. According to the British Pharmacopœia the drug should be compounded as follows:—Sulphate of quinine, 20 grains; citric acid, 30 grains; and orange wine, 1 pint. Witness now produced the analyst's report, showing that the sample purchased contained only half the prescribed quantity of sulphate of quinine.

Defendant said he purchased a sample parcel of the wine from a firm at Reading. It was sold to him as quinine wine, and supplied in sealed bottles. He had no warranty with it, but sold it in the same condition as he bought it, the seal being intact.

Alderman Latham: That may be so, but you see what is said on the label—"prepared according to the British Pharmacopœia." We don't believe you intentionally deceived the public, but you have broken the law, and must pay a fine of 10s. and costs and 10s. 6d. analyst's fee.

#### OLIVE OIL v. SALAD OIL.

AT Worship Street on Saturday, Messrs. Walton, Hassell & Port, oilmen, &c., who have 70 shops in various parts of London, were summoned for having sold in two instances, at their shops in St. John's Road, Hoxton, and Kingsland Road, olive oil which was not of the nature, substance, and quality demanded. It was suggested that the adulterating article was cotton-seed oil, but the defence denied it, suggested that the article sold was what was commonly sold as salad oil, but admitted that, olive oil having been asked for, there was no answer to the charge. The evidence of a sanitary inspector and his agent showed that "olive oil" was asked for, and the article supplied proved on analysis to contain other vegetable oils to the extent of 50 per cent.

Dr. Bryett, medical officer of Shoreditch parish, stated that as a "drug" olive oil was in the British Pharmacopœia, and that the substitution of other vegetable oils for it was opposed

to medical intention. The witness was cross-examined as to whether the vegetable oils referred to might not be nut oil. He could not say, but was positive nut oil of any character would not be a permissible substitute for olive oil.

Mr. Henry Joseph Hassell, one of the defendants, stated that nut oil was perfectly pure, and cost 38l. to 40l. per ton. He invoiced it from the firm's warehouse to the shop managers as salad oil. That was done because the public asked for salad oil, and olive oil was an unknown article—"caviare to the multitude." Cross-examined as to why, if nut oil was a pure article, it contained 50 per cent. of olive oil, the witness said the statement was untrue, and the analysis incorrect; there was no olive oil at all in the article nor cotton-seed oil. After a lengthy hearing, Messrs. Walton were ordered to pay 10l. fine in respect of the first summons and 5l. fine in respect of the second.

#### CONTRACT FOR PERIODICAL DELIVERY.

IN the Lord Mayor's Court on December 10, before the Assistant-Judge and a jury, Mr. Farlow, the liquidator of Farquharson, Roberts & Phillips (Limited), printers, sued Mr. J. T. H. Cory and Mr. Benjamin Dixon, perfumers, of Red Cross Street, E.C., and Golden Square, W. (trading under the style of H. Sardou & Co.), to recover 20l. 16s. 8d., for "work and labour done" and "goods bargained and sold." In December, 1891, the defendants ordered 5,000 showcards, some of which were delivered at the time, and it was arranged that the remainder should be delivered at intervals of one year as ordered. The defendants had not applied for, nor had they received deliveries of the 1,000 cards prepared for delivering in December, 1893, hence this action. It was admitted that the cards were not tendered, but it was said that they were being stored for the benefit of the defendants. On the ground that the plaintiff had misconceived his cause of action, and could only claim damages for breach of contract, his Lordship nonsuited the plaintiff.

#### CIGARETTE AGENCIES.

IN the Westminster County Court on December 7, the case of the Spanish Cigarette Company v. Webb, which was reported in the THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST a fortnight since, and in which the plaintiffs, who carry on business in the Strand, sued the defendant, a chemist, of Stockport for 8l. 5s. in respect of a quantity of cigarettes supplied, came on again. Mr. Merton, solicitor, who appeared for the defendant, said he wished to draw his Honour's attention to what appeared to be a gross abuse of the process of the Court on the part of the plaintiffs. The method which they adopted was to send their representatives into distant parts of the country to call upon chemists and other tradesmen, and these travellers represented that the tradesmen called upon would be appointed sole agents for certain cigarettes on commission. The terms offered were very inviting, and in many cases people agreed to take the agency. The next process was to send a few pounds' worth of the goods, accompanied with an invoice claiming payment; and unless the claim was promptly settled an action was commenced in the Westminster County Court, backed up by a sworn affidavit that the cause of action arose in London, but the plaintiffs were, careful not to disclose the fact that they paid the carriage of the goods. In many cases the defendants paid the money rather than be worried with a journey to London to fight the matter, but in this case the defendant contested the claim on the ground that the order had been obtained from him by misrepresentation. He contended that he agreed to have the goods on the distinct understanding that he was to be the sole agent and receive a commission of 5 per cent.; but he discovered that other people in the town were selling the same goods and receiving a larger commission, and therefore he refused to pay.

The plaintiffs did not appear, and his Honour gave judgment for the defendant, with costs, and at the same time said the Court would take notice of what Mr. Merton had said and no doubt the Registrar would see that no more summonses were issued by the plaintiffs on the same basis as these had been. Mr. Merton said that whenever these cases were defended the plaintiffs did not appear, and although



judgment was obtained against them with costs, the unfortunate defendants were unable to recover a penny, as no one could find out who or what the plaintiffs were.

#### THE OBLIGING GROCER FINED.

At the Abergavenny County Court, on Monday, before Judge Owen, the Pharmaceutical Society sued Mr. S. O. Pegler, grocer, Abergavenny, to recover 5*l*, the amount of a penalty incurred by him in selling a bottle of "Fellows's Syrup," which contained a preparation of strychnine, contrary to the provisions of the Pharmacy Act.

Mr. R. E. L. Vaughan Williams appeared for the Society, and Mr. Fred Gardner, solicitor, Abergavenny, for the defendant.

George Pitt Pidsley, of Cardiff, stated that he went into the shop of the defendant on October 21, and after purchasing a small parcel of groceries, asked for a bottle of "Fellows's Syrup." Mr. Pegler told him he did not keep it. Witness said they charged such a lot for it at the chemists', and suggested that Mr. Pegler should get it for him, which he did. The bottle, which would otherwise have cost Pidsley 4*s*., was supplied to him for 3*s*. 4*d*. The bill for the groceries was handed to him, but he asked to have the bottle of syrup included. This was done, and the bill receipted by Mr. Pegler.

Mr. Gardner, in defence, urged that Mr. Pegler was in the position of the keeper of a refreshment-room, who had no licence to sell beer, but could procure it for his customers at their desire, and that Mr. Pegler did not really sell the bottle of syrup, but procured it at the request of his customer, and got no profit out of it.

His Honour said he could not get over the receipted bill, headed "Bought of S. O. Pegler."

Mr. Gardner urged that the bottle was obtained by a trick.

His Honour: Without tricks these people would not be caught. If Pidsley had said he was from the Pharmaceutical Society, this would not have happened. He gave judgment for the amount claimed, with certificate for costs for the counsel.

#### WHO SOLD THE LAUDANUM?

At the Mansfield County Court on December 10, Edwin Buckland, 14 King Street, Sutton-in-Ashfield, was sued by the Pharmaceutical Society for a penalty of 5*l*. for keeping open shop for the sale of laudanum, contrary to the Pharmacy Act of 1868.

Mr. Fraser defended, and Mr. Gray prosecuted.

Mr. Gray said the defendant styled his business "Buckland's Drug-stores." On October 17, a witness, who would be called, went into the defendant's shop, and asked for some soap-liniment and laudanum. The defendant said he was out of one of the ingredients, and he sent a boy for it. The boy returned and handed the bottle to the defendant, who mixed the ingredients together. On the same day the witness asked for another compound, containing oil of peppermint, paregoric, oil of linseed, and laudanum. The defendant said, "I am just out of laudanum," and he would send out for it. The boy returned with the laudanum in the bottle, and the defendant mixed it with ingredients from other bottles in the shop. Both bottles were taken away, and their contents analysed and found to contain a considerable amount of laudanum. He did not know what the defence would be; but it was no defence to say that he sent out for it, and got it from a chemist. The person who sold the substance was liable. He not only sold the poison, but his shop was kept open within the meaning of the Act for compounding it.

Arthur Foulds, an inquiry agent, of Salford, deposed to visiting the defendant's shop on the date mentioned. When he asked for a certain preparation he was not told that he (the defendant) did not sell laudanum. A boy was sent out of the shop with a bottle to purchase something, but what it was he did not know. On the second occasion defendant said he was out of laudanum, and he would send for it. Cross-examined: The bottle was not handed to him by the boy, neither was it paid for before the boy went out. The defendant, on the boy's return, added something to it.

Ernest John Eastes deposed to having analysed the compounds and found in them laudanum.

Mr. Fraser endeavoured to show that the evidence as to

the bottles being sealed and forwarded to the analyst was not complete. He said the defendant had never dispensed a single prescription since he had been in business, nor had he ever sold poisons. If any person went into his stores, and, amongst other things, asked for laudanum, he, to oblige his customers, allowed his boy to run for them to the nearest chemist. The cough-mixture, the second compound asked for by the witness Foulds, was not compounded in the shop of the defendant, but by Mr. Briggs, the chemist. The defendant was called, and bore out Mr. Fraser's statement, affirming that the mixtures were compounded by Mr. Briggs, the chemist, whose label the bottles bore. The boy employed by defendant spoke to going to Mr. Briggs for the things required. When he returned he did not hand the bottles to his employer, but placed them on the counter with the change.

Geo. William Briggs, chemist, deposed to supplying the compounds, which he mixed and labelled.

His Honour said he should give the defendant the benefit of the doubt, and judgment was entered accordingly. He expressed the opinion that the Pharmaceutical Society was acting in a justifiable manner in taking up a case where the business was carried on as in that case.

#### THE ACTION FOR DAMAGES AGAINST KEATINGS.

IN the action *Foster v. Keatings*, in which the plaintiff sues for 500*l*. as damages for alleged slander contained in statements made by the defendants, a motion was made on behalf of the defendants in the Second Division of the Court of Session, Edinburgh, to order production of Foster's business-books for a period anterior and subsequent to the date of the raising of Keatings' action against him, and also for production of a statement of Foster's sales of insect-powder for eighteen months preceding and eighteen months after the date of that action. Mr. Morison, for Foster, resisted the motion, and especially the first part of it, on the ground that this was not simply an action to recover damages for loss of business, but for damages in respect of interference with his business, and because he had suffered worry and annoyance on account of the interdict proceedings. Mr. Dewar, for the defendants, contended that he was entitled to have the documents asked for in order to see whether the plaintiff's statements were true. After further discussion, the judges refused the first part of the motion, but ordered the plaintiff to produce a statement with regard to the sales of insect-powder.

#### THE SHOP-HOURS ACT.

IN the case of *Hammond v. Pulsford*, heard in the Queen's Bench Division on December 11 before Mr. Baron Pollock and Mr. Justice Grantham, the question was raised whether a fine can be imposed on a tradesman who employs a "young person," but who does not, as required by section 4 of the Shop Hours Act, exhibit a notice in a conspicuous place in his shop, referring to the provisions of the Act. No penalty for failure to comply with the requirements is stated in that section; but section 5 states that "where any young person is employed in a shop contrary to the provisions of this Act, the employer shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 1*l*. for each person so employed." The case arose at Aston, near Birmingham, and the Magistrates had held that the fine could not be imposed. The prosecutor appealed, and, after argument, the Court reserved judgment.

#### THE CARRIAGE OF CHEMISTS' HANDBILLS.

IN the City of London Court on Wednesday, before Mr. Assistant-Registrar Tattershall, an action was brought by Davies, Turner & Co, carriers, to recover from Bowers Brothers, 89 Blackfriars Road, certain charges in connection with the carriage of a bale of printed leaflets consisting of circulars of the Scottish Drug Depot (Limited), of Edinburgh and Leith. It appeared that in November, 1893, Messrs. Bowers Brothers consigned to the plaintiffs a bale of leaflets, to be delivered to the consignees in Scotland, and signed the usual contract. The plaintiffs' agent gave evidence that the goods were tendered to the consignees on December 2, 1893, and refused by them for some reason. The defendants, not having had notice of their refusal, and



not hearing anything of the matter, wrote to Messrs. Davies on January 15, 1894, for an explanation. Messrs. Davies replied some considerable time after that the goods had been refused. Ultimately, in April, 1894, the defendant instructed the plaintiffs to tender the goods again and to leave them in any event. The goods were accordingly again tendered, but the consignees declined to accept them. As no carriage had been paid by the consignors, the plaintiffs declined to leave the goods without payment of their charges. The goods were, therefore, still held by the carriers. Mr. Bowers produced a letter from the Scottish Drug Depot, dated May 9, 1894, saying that, owing to the delay, the printed circulars ordered were now of no use, as they advertised winter articles (cod-liver oil amongst other things), but they offered to accept them at a lower price. This offer was declined. The plaintiffs admitted that there was considerable delay in giving notice of the refusal of the goods by the consignees, and the defendants, who had paid a sum into court, resisted the payment of the balance, which was for warehousing the goods from the date of the last refusal to accept them.

The Assistant-Registrar pointed out to the defendant that it was at his (the defendant's) request that the goods had been tendered a second time. He had had notice of the refusal to accept, and had not further instructed Messrs. Davies in the matter, although they had informed him that the goods were lying in their place in London at his risk, and, in pursuance of the terms of the contract originally signed by him, the plaintiffs had a right to charge for all expenses occasioned by the refusal of the goods, and their consequent return to London. He would be obliged to find for the plaintiffs on the claim.

#### EXHAUSTED OR SPENT GINGER?

At the North London Police Court on December 1, before Mr. Bros, a discussion arose on a summons taken out against an oilman named Williams, of the Hornsey district, for selling ground ginger which the analyst's certificate said contained "50 per cent. of exhausted ginger." The defendant said he sold the ginger in the same condition as he got it, though, perhaps, by long keeping in a drawer, it had deteriorated in strength. The inspector (Mr. Bridge) said his idea of "exhausted ginger" was spent ginger which had been ground up with the genuine article, and was, therefore, an adulterant. A brother of the defendant said that he supplied the latter with the ginger in question from his head establishment in Bethnal Green. He supplied it as he had it from the wholesale man; but, as he purchased ginger from two separate firms, he was unable to declare from which parcel the ginger in question was taken. His idea of the term "exhausted" ginger was that it was ginger which had deteriorated in strength through long keeping in a non-airtight receptacle, such as the drawer in which the defendant had retailed from. There was a difference, he submitted, between "spent" and "exhausted" ginger—the one being an adulterant, and the other changed only by unavoidable circumstances. Mr. Bros asked the inspector to get the analyst to attend to give his opinion on the matter; and the summons stands adjourned for that purpose.

#### A FEMALE DOCTOR'S MEDICINES.

At the Workop County Court on December 11, before Judge Masterman, Mrs. Blakeley, of "The Mattei Depot," Green Lea, Newcastle Avenue, sought to recover from a number of her patients. The sums claimed were of various amounts, and alleged to be for medicines supplied. The plaintiff was represented by a young woman, named Nelly Pinder. All the defendants were in court. The evidence was to the effect that plaintiff had for some time acted as a physician, and had been living at Workop, where she had advertised and made use of circulars, and had many patients. The prescriptions were made up by herself, and did not contain poisons. The prescription she used was one supplied by Dr. Johnson, physician. She was not sure about the ingredients, and could not say whether poisons were used or not. His Honour did not think the law allowed unlicensed persons to dispense such things. If the law did, it was very dangerous. One of the defendants said that the plaintiff promised to cure her husband in three weeks' time, but it was fifteen

weeks, and he was now worse than at first. One of the defendants produced a bottle of colourless medicine, and asked if the Judge would look at it. His Honour said he would have the contents analysed, and if it was only water they would have to pay. He adjourned the case for a month.

#### FROG OR FOG IN YOUR THROAT.

ON behalf of Messrs. Hance Brothers & White, of Philadelphia, Pa., and London, Mr. Sebastian on Thursday asked Mr. Justice Kekewich, sitting in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, to grant an injunction restraining Mr. H. W. Baker—who carries on business in Seven Sisters Road, Holloway—his servants and agents, from in any way infringing the plaintiffs' rights by representing lozenges not of the manufacture of the plaintiffs as if manufactured by them, by the use of the words, "Frog in Your Throat" or "Fog in Your Throat," or any other words colourably imitating the plaintiffs' productions and methods, and calculated to deceive the public. The plaintiffs, the learned counsel said, as an advertisement caused Japanese frogs or similar devices to be placed in the windows of the vendors of their lozenge. Mr. Douglas, appearing for the defendant, said it would not be necessary to go into details, as defendant had written a letter, dated December 11, offering to submit to a perpetual injunction restraining him in the terms of the notice of motion, and to pay the plaintiffs' costs up to date, and he was now willing formally to assent to such an order.

Mr. Justice Kekewich: Then the order will go in the terms of the notice of motion. This was as follows:—

"An injunction to restrain the defendant, his servants and agents, from passing off any lozenges or others similar medical preparations not manufactured by the plaintiffs as or for lozenges or medical preparations manufactured by the plaintiffs, whether by means of the name under which, or of the manner in which, or of the accompaniments in which, the same are sold or otherwise. And also from selling, or offering, or exposing, or advertising for sale, or procuring to be sold, any lozenges or medical preparations not manufactured by the plaintiffs under the name of 'Frog in Your Throat' or 'Fog in Your Throat,' or under any other name which by colourable imitation of the name 'Frog in Your Throat' or otherwise is calculated to represent or lead to the belief that such lozenges or medical preparation are of the manufacture of the plaintiffs."

#### A HERBALIST FINED UNDER THE PHARMACY ACT.

At Oldham County Court on Thursday, before Judge Jones, an action was brought against W. Schofield, medical botanist, Ashton Road, Oldham, by the Pharmaceutical Society, on whose behalf it was alleged that the defendant had sold poison, he not being a proper person qualified to do so under the Act. Mr. Gray, barrister, who appeared for the Society, stated that on August 27 and September 1 Arthur Foulds called at defendant's shop and purchased on each occasion a bottle of cough-mixture, for which he paid 7d. These mixtures were analysed by Mr. Eastes, analyst, and were found to contain a certain quantity of opium. Evidence in regard to these statements having been given, the defendant said he had been a herbalist for thirty years and had always avoided selling scheduled drugs.

The Judge said it was the duty of the Pharmaceutical Society to send persons round to ascertain whether people selling poisons were qualified. Defendant must pay the full penalty of 5*l.* in each case, together with costs.

#### Bankruptcies and Failures.

*Re* JOHN DOWELL, trading in partnership with Taffs and Dixon as H. Gilbertson & Son, Andrew Street, Holborn, Druggists' Sundriesmen.

THE hearing of this bankrupt's application for an order of discharge was resumed last Tuesday, before Mr. Registrar Brougham, at the London Bankruptcy Court. Mr. C. A. Pope attended with the report of the Official Receiver, and Mr. F. Cooper Willis represented the bankrupt.



On the last occasion it was stated that Mr. W. S. Ogle, the trustee, disputed a claim upon book-debts for 2,104*l.* due to the estate, and had taken action in the High Court to have the transfer of those book-debts declared void. Upon it being explained to the Registrar that the action had not then been heard, his Honour ordered the hearing of the bankrupt's application to be adjourned until after the proceedings in the High Court had been disposed of.

Mr. Pope stated the particulars of the bankruptcy and related the history of the acquirement in 1888 of H. Gilbertson & Son's business in Old Bailey by the bankrupt in association with Messrs. Taffs and Dixon, adding that 1,000*l.* required for the first instalment of the purchase-money was borrowed—viz., 500*l.* from their solicitor, 150*l.* from a Mr. Davidson, and 350*l.* from Mr. Dowell's brother, who is now scheduled in the statement of affairs as a creditor for 394*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* Subsequent to their removal to St. Andrew Street, the bankrupts borrowed until they exhausted all channels for obtaining money, except Mr. Diprose, to whom they were indebted at November, 1892, to the extent of 2,000*l.*, bearing interest at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum. The firm also borrowed 2,000*l.* from Colonel Gardner. Of this he was repaid 175*l.*, and obtained judgment for the balance; and it was in consequence of being unable to repay this that the bankrupts filed their petition. The loans obtained by the bankrupts amounted to 8,550*l.* They attributed the insolvency of the firm to want of capital and to having had to borrow money at high rates of interest. A balance-sheet made out in June, 1892, showed a surplus of 1,535*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and one for the following year, a surplus of 464*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* Those results, however, were only arrived at by including in each balance-sheet as an asset 6,000*l.* for the goodwill of the business, which the bankrupts had acquired for 2,000*l.*

Mr. Pope contended that the bankrupt was aware of his insolvency during the whole course of the trading. As offences, the Official Receiver reported against the bankrupt that the assets were not equal in value to 10*s.* in the pound on the unsecured debts, and that he had traded with knowledge of insolvency.

The report of the Official Receiver having been read, Mr. Willis rose to address the Court in support of the application, but the learned Registrar said it was unnecessary to hear the learned Council, as by the Act he was bound to suspend the order of discharge for two years, and he did not propose to inflict a longer suspension.

Order was accordingly entered for two years.

Mr. Willis stated, in the course of the proceedings, that the motion by the trustee in respect of the claim upon the book-debts had been settled upon terms by which the claim was allowed, and the assets would consequently be reduced as stated in the Official Receiver's report.

*Re* LEWIS AMABLE FRESSON, Dealer in Drugs, Patent Medicines and Chemist's Sundries, 2 Rose Street, Northwood, and 58 Hope Street, Hanley.

The following are creditors in this bankruptcy:—

	£	s.	d.
Beatson & Co., Rotherham .. ..	15	15	11
Draper & Co., Nottingham .. ..	15	0	0
Ford, Shapland & Co., London .. ..	10	0	0
Fresson, L. F., Stevenage .. ..	430	0	0
Gibbs, Cuxon & Co., Wednesbury .. ..	16	7	8
Gnest & Co., Manchester .. ..	10	0	0
Hodgkinson & Co., London .. ..	42	0	0
Hockin, Wilson & Co., London .. ..	14	16	10
Hirst, Brook & Hirst, Leeds .. ..	11	19	3
Kemp & Son, Horncastle .. ..	13	13	3
Lloyd's Banking Co., Limited, Hanley .. ..	64	0	0
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co., Manchester .. ..	40	14	0
Storey, Smithson & Co., Hull .. ..	13	10	7

*Re* H<sup>y</sup>. GEO. BOSTON, 58 Heslington Road, and Piccadilly, York, manufacturing chemist.

THIS debtor's statement of affairs shows gross liabilities 1,106*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.*, made up as follows: Unsecured creditors, 253*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.*; fully secured creditors, 500*l.*; estimated value of securities, 1,000*l.*; partly-secured creditors, 343*l.*, less estimated value of securities, 280*l.*, leaving 63*l.* to rank;

preferential creditors, 10*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*. The assets, consisting of stock-in-trade (cost 500*l.*), 300*l.*; trade-fixtures, fittings, &c., 20*l.*; other property, 1,250*l.*; book-debts (good), 22*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*; surplus from securities, 500*l.*; making 2,092*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*. Deducting 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* for preferential claims, the estate shows a surplus of 1,771*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*. The debtor states that his insolvency is due to "losses in shares, patents, and in business." The debtor commenced business at York about ten years ago. In 1874, with eight other persons he formed a limited liability company for the purpose of manufacturing glass bottles, called the St. Clement's Glass Company, at York. Each partner undertook to subscribe 1,000*l.*, and the debtor has subscribed 1,775*l.*, most of the money being found by his said brother-in-law. These shares are referred to in the debtor's statement of affairs, and are stated to be worth 1,250*l.*, but this statement is doubtful; the preference shares are lodged with the Yorkshire Banking Company to secure overdraft, which at the present time amounts to 343*l.*, and they also hold the policy of assurance on the debtor's life for 1,000*l.*, payable at death. The policy was effected about twenty years ago at an annual premium of 35*l.* 10*s.* As to the alleged fully-secured creditors, the Official Receiver points out that the security consists solely of the "Boston bottle-patent," the value of which is uncertain. The mortgage of 500*l.* upon the patent right is for money advanced to the debtor by a gentleman at Bradford. The value placed by the debtor upon the stock-in-trade appears to be high. The following are creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Breffit & Co., Castleford .. ..	35	0	0
Johnson, Ben & Co., York .. ..	100	3	6
Raines & Co., York .. ..	10	0	0
St. Clement's Glass Company, York .. ..	29	0	0
The Grocers' Association, London .. ..	11	10	0
Wood, W. A., Bishop Auckland .. ..	18	0	0

*Fully-secured Creditor.*

Whaley, O., Bradford .. ..	500	0	0
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*Partly-secured Creditor.*

Yorkshire Banking Company, York .. ..	343	0	0
Estimated value of security, 280 <i>l.</i>			

*Preferential Creditor for Rent.*

Wood, T. F., & Co., York .. ..	10	0	0
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*Re* WILLIAM MICHAEL FORTY, Weston-super-Mare, late Manufacturing Chemist.

AN application was made for the discharge of the above bankrupt at the Bridgwater Bankruptcy Court, on Friday last, before his Honour Judge Beresford. His Honour said he had received a letter from a creditor supporting the application and speaking in the highest terms of the debtor's character.

The Official Receiver opposed the debtor's application on the ground that he had not paid a dividend of 10*s.* in the pound to his unsecured creditors, and, secondly, because he had been guilty of unjustifiable extravagance. Only 1*s.* 6½*d.* in the pound had been paid to the unsecured creditors, and the debtor was in receipt of an income of quite 400*l.* per annum.

Mr. Reed, on behalf of the debtor, said his client's explanation of his estate only paying 1*s.* 6½*d.* in the pound was that the business, before it was turned into a limited company, was not a paying concern, and he obtained nothing from it. A Chancery action was commenced shortly before he filed his petition, and that did not tend to increase the dividends.

His Honour said the letter he had received, coming as it did from a creditor, was the strongest possible testimony in the debtor's favour, and he understood that the Official Receiver did not gainsay it.

The Official Receiver said he would consent to the discharge being granted, provided the debtor submitted to judgment being entered against him to a sum equivalent to his share under his father's will.

Mr. Reed, on behalf of the debtor, agreed to that proposition, and his Honour granted the discharge accordingly.



*Re* HENRY BOYCE, 16 Jewry Street, E.C., Chemical Merchant and Agent.

THIS case came before Mr. Registrar Giffard at last Wednesday's sitting of the London Bankruptcy Court upon the bankrupt's adjourned public examination.

Mr. Egerton S. Grey, Assistant-Receiver, reported that on the last occasion the bankrupt was ordered to file a cash account, and to amend his deficiency account. An account had been filed by the bankrupt, but it was not satisfactory, and the indebtedness to Mr. Merek, chemical-manufacturer, of Darmstadt, for whom the bankrupt previously acted as London agent, was not fully set out.

The bankrupt contended that he had given all the information in his power, and that he was totally unable to file better accounts.

Mr. Arthur Russell, who attended on behalf of Mr. Merek, questioned the bankrupt at some length regarding the agency transactions, and the purchase of the lease of the Jewry Street premises by the bankrupt over the head of Mr. Merek.

The bankrupt admitted that he was indebted to Mr. Merek to a certain extent; but he repeated that he could not comply with the request of the Official Receiver to give additional particulars of the indebtedness beyond those already filed. He made a long statement to the Court, and contended that there had been a breach of faith on the part of Mr. Merek, who had promised to come to an amicable settlement, instead of which legal proceedings had been instituted.

Eventually the Registrar ordered the examination to be adjourned *sine die*, the Assistant-Receiver stating that he would consider the advisability of taking the bankrupt before the judge to obtain an enforcement of the order upon the further accounts.

*Re* JOHN ETTLES (trading as John Ettles & Son), of 11 Green's End, Woolwich, and 156 Herbert Road, Plumstead, S.E., Chemist.

THE Official Receiver for the Greenwich District on Wednesday last issued to the creditors particulars of this failure. The gross liabilities are 6,839*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, of which 534*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* is expected to rank for dividend. The assets (including stock-in-trade, 180*l.*, the cost having been 380*l.*; fixtures, fittings and utensils, 100*l.*; furniture, 20*l.*; book-debts, 8*l.*; and cash, 16*l.*) amount to 324*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*, from which 20*l.* has to be deducted for preferential debts, leaving the assets at 304*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.* The debtor attributes his failure to "working partly on borrowed capital and the bad state of trade." The receiving order was made on the debtor's own petition, and an order has since been made adjudicating him bankrupt. The bankrupt commenced business at 11 Green's End, Woolwich, in October, 1892, under the style of "John Ettles & Son," his capital at that time being about 300*l.* Prior to this date, he states, he had carried on business as a chemist at 22 London Road, Brighton; High Street, Elgin, N.B.; 47 Market Street, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and for about three years he appears to have been engaged in farming in Scotland. The stock, lease, and goodwill of the business at Green's End, Woolwich, he states, were purchased by him for 825*l.*, about 400*l.* of which was borrowed, and a portion of this appears to be still owing. The books kept by the debtor have not been balanced at any time during the bankrupt's trading, and the Official Receiver has given the debtor an order to furnish him with an account showing the whole of his receipts and payments and purchases and sales during the two years immediately preceding the date of the receiving-order. The first meeting of creditors takes place on Tuesday next, at the Official Receiver's office, and the public examination of the debtor is fixed for January 8, at the Greenwich Bankruptcy Court.

## Gazette.

### PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Coomber, F., Brodie, F. C., and Ware, G. S., physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries, Fakenham and Ryburgh, Norfolk, under the style of Coomber, Brodie & Ware.

Gratte, M. A., and Gratte, A., chemists and druggists, Newport, under the style of H. J. Gratte & Son.

Herbert, S., Frith, W. C., and Jones, C., manufacturing hygienic disinfectants, Gloucester, under the style of the Hygienic Fluid Company.

Owen, R. F., and Vernon, C. M., surgeons and general medical practitioners, Ashford, South Ashford, and Willesborough, Kent.

### THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

#### ORDERS MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

Gray, William (trading as Gray & Co.), Wath-on-Dearne, near Rotherham, soap-boiler and manufacturer—discharge suspended for three years ending November 8, 1897.

Talbot, Harry Crichley, Dalebury Road, Upper Tooting, S.W., late Boar's Head Yard, King Street, Westminster, and Ormonde Yard, York Street, St. James's, S.W., veterinary surgeon and farrier—discharge suspended for two years, ending October 30, 1896.

## Notes of Novelties

### WHITE-HELIOTROPE OIL.

MESSRS. JEWSBURY & BROWN, of Manchester, have produced a really good toilet-article in "white-heliotrope oil." This is a water-white oil, delightfully perfumed, and so neutral and stable that it does not affect the natural colour of the hair. We can understand, from the composition of the oil, that it will stimulate the growth of the hair; but, apart from that it is, as a dressing, one of the nicest new preparations which we have met with. It is put up to retail at 2*s.* per bottle, and the firm mean to create a demand for it.

### MARROL.

THIS is the name under which the Liquor Carnis Company have introduced a new combination of malt extract, ox-bone marrow, and calcium phosphate. In appearance the preparation resembles malt and oil, but the odour and taste are different, and not unpleasant. It is designed as a nutritive, and from the recently published results of Professor T. R. Fraser, which show that red bone-marrow is of great value in the treatment of anæmia, we take it that marrol is intended for administration to those anæmic and weakly children and adolescents to whom cod-liver oil in any form is obnoxious. Marrol contains the whole of the marrow—*i.e.*, both the red and fatty central portions—and is therefore rich in fat. Our analysis shows that about 75 per cent. of marrol is soluble in water, and the solution has a slightly bitter and aromatic taste, due to hops. The insoluble portion contains, besides nitrogenous matter and iron and calcium salts, 17 per cent. of marrow-fat. Obviously, therefore, the compound is a good one as a nutritive, while it has merit as a blood-restorative. We question, however, if the doses prescribed are at all adequate; but that is a matter for clinical demonstration. The preparation is put up in saleable style.

### THE KEY AND TAG.

THE idea originated, we believe, somewhere the other side of the setting sun. It has been wafted across the Atlantic, and D. Harper & Co., of Church Street, Islington, are propagating it throughout the United Kingdom. It is a clever and amusing method of advertising. To illustrate the way

THE DIARY PAYS.—"We may say we are well satisfied, even at this early date, with the advertisement in the DIARY, which evidently reaches the very best buyers. Inquiries have been satisfactory." This pleasant sentence is quoted from a letter just received from a firm who inserted a large advertisement in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, 1895.



it is worked, we may describe the method adopted by Messrs J. Cross & Co., of Reading, one of the few firms of chemist who have as yet taken it up. They have a neat little locked cabinet in their shop fitted on a plush board with suitable inscription. In this cabinet are ten coupons, each entitling the owner to a parcel of chemists' goods (brushes, toilet-soap, dentrifice, &c.), value 10s. 6d. Then they distribute all over the town 5,000 of the "keys and tags." Among those 5,000 keys are ten which will open the cabinet, and holders are invited to try their keys between December 1 and December 21. Taylor's Drug Company, of Leeds, are making a similar distribution, and J. H. Blunt & Sons, of Northampton, who are wine merchants as well as chemists, are giving away in this manner twenty Christmas hampers. Some tradesmen, we notice, give five or ten sovereigns, others postal orders. One, we observe, puts in his cabinet a 10l. note, and only gives one key which will open the lock. This is scarcely a plan to be commended, as the note may be taken by one of the early applicants and then the fun will be over. Some drapers are giving the keys and tags to customers who spend a certain amount with them. This proceeding, we should think, is an infringement of the Lottery Act, but we presume there can be no legal objection to the game if the keys are given away without any consideration. The tags, of course, in all cases carry advertisements. We should state that the plan we have described is patented.

#### A NEW HAIR-BRUSH.

MESSRS. G. B. KENT & SONS, of Great Marlborough Street, W., are bringing out a novel and good line of wire hair-brush. The brush is a combination of bristles and wire, and



is a decided improvement, we think, on the all-wire brush. It is a good article, handsomely fitted with satin-wood back, and the foundation for the bristles is a pad of india-rubber. Messrs. Kent are sending out the brush at a sufficiently cheap rate to allow a good margin of profit to the retailer.

#### ROSEBRIGHT.

WE are not aware that the Prime Minister has had anything to do with the invention of this article, though the name might suggest some association of the kind. The preparation is a new kind of soap for polishing metals, windows, &c., and for cleaning dirty hands, and it certainly does its work well, a high polish being attainable without any risk of scratching. It is sold in 1d. and 2d. packets, and may be obtained from the sundries-houses.

#### TERRÖL.

WE have recently noticed that American medical men have been trying, apparently with good results, the administration of purified petroleum as a remedy for lung-troubles, and we are reminded of the matter by the appearance in the English market of a preparation of this class—viz., terröl. This is introduced by the Terröl Company, 18 Milford Road, Lordship Lane, S.E., and is put up in 5-oz. and 16-oz. bottles. In appearance terröl closely resembles vaseline, but it is thinner (the consistency is that of a thick syrup), and is

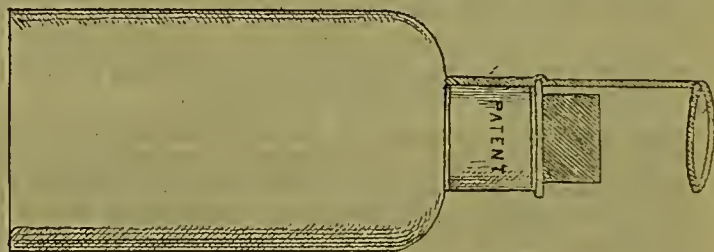
absolutely free from taste and odour. In our examination of it we could not detect the slightest odour of petroleum even on heating, and if it were not for its faint "bloom" it would be difficult to distinguish the oil from a darkish honey. All our tests indicate that it is a petroleum product of exceptional purity, sp. gr. at 55° C. 0.845. Terröl liquefies (*i.e.*, becomes clear and limpid) at 45° C. As a substitute for cod-liver oil we cannot speak in any other respect than taste, and that is immeasurably superior—if we can say so in regard to a tasteless thing.

#### BANDAGE SHOOT.

MESSRS. REYNOLDS & BRANSON, of Leeds, have designed a convenient receptacle for bandages of various sizes. The shoot is a light metal box divided into suitable spaces into which bandages in rolls are dropped. From a little door at the bottom a roll of any size can be readily taken. The shoot can hang against the wall, and it only projects 2½ inches. A small box at the side contains a roll of adhesive rubber plaster, and two wooden splints are fitted to the back, these being suitable for arm or leg. The contrivance when fitted up will be found very convenient in an emergency, as it can be promptly unhooked and carried to the accident if required.

#### ANOTHER POISON BOTTLE.

THIS one has been designed by Mr. A. Reed, 27 Martin Street, Sheffield. Its distinctive feature is a guard over the cork. The guard can, of course, be applied to any bottle, and is



equally effective on ordinary bottles and on those of eccentric shapes or unusual colours. In cases where people try to drink from a bottle the guard would be an effectual deterrent, even if the cork had been left out.

#### Trade Notes.

MR. VINCENT WOOD, maker of surgical hosiery, &c., of 3 St. Andrew's Street, W.C., has gone into the manufacture of bicycles at his engineering-works at Herne Hill.

MESSRS. BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & Co. inform us that their first supply of anti-diphtheritic serum was exhausted within a few hours of its arrival; but they expect to have another at the end of the present week.

THE same error in Messrs. Hertz & Collingwood's advertisement of Laurent-Perrier's Coca Tonic Champagne, to which we recently referred, occurs in their advertisement in the DIARY for 1895, the name appearing as Perrier-Laurent. Trade titles are of importance, and this is particularly the case in the wine-trade, so we again explain that the correct title of the champagne is Laurent-Perrier.

H. P. TRUEFITT (LIMITED), of Old Bond Street, W., send us a sample of a showcard which they are willing to send to retailers on application. It is an arrangement in sepia, showing a draped siren resting upon an Alpine summit. The card is artistic and effective, and only the pedantic would refuse to give it a place on their shop-wall. The firm also supply window-cards 4½ inches by 15 inches for "Agents for Truefitt's well-known preparations, &c."



**SPRATT'S ALMANAC.**—Spratt's Patent (Limited), of Bermondsey, S.E., of dog-biscuit renown, send us their handsomely illustrated hanging-almanac for 1895. Excellent pictures by special artists of dogs and poultry decorate each month of the year, and in addition some valuable information is given to those interested in the poultry-yard and in our canine friends. The Company inform us that they will post a copy of the almanac to any chemist who will send a stamp for postage at once, marking the envelope "Almanac Department."

**MR. H. T. BUTLER**, Secretary of the Chemists' Aërated and Mineral Waters Association (Limited), sends a correspondence he has had with the member, Mr. H. Slator, of Clapham, who at the annual meeting of the company (as reported in this journal) asked how it was that a grocer had been supplied with the Association's waters, and stated that a large grocer's stores was at present selling them. The Chairman at the time stated that the grocers did not get the waters from the Association direct. Writing on November 23, Mr. Butler asked Mr. Slator to give him the name and address of the grocer to whom he referred. Mr. Slator replied on November 30, stating that he must have been misinformed as to the grocer selling Camwal waters, as, on further inquiry, he could not find he was doing so.

## New Companies and Company News.

**COLLINS'S DIGESTIVE FOOD COMPANY.**—The petition of Messrs. Trinder & Capron for the compulsory winding-up of Collins's Digestive-food Company (Limited), came before Mr. Justice Williams on Thursday. The counsel for the company, in opposing the petition, said the debts were very small, and the uncalled capital was more than sufficient to pay the claims. If the Court would allow the petition to be adjourned for three weeks, the directors would call in the uncalled capital, and the debts would be paid. His Lordship: If you will agree to call up the uncalled capital at once, and pay it into a bank for the petitioners, I will adjourn this petition. Adjourned accordingly.

THE issue is announced by Boots (Limited), chemists, druggists, mineral-water manufacturers, and stationers, of 10,000 preference shares and 15,000 ordinary shares of 1*l.* each. The registered capital of Boots (Limited) is 100,000*l.*, divided into 55,000 preference shares and 45,000 ordinary shares of 1*l.* each, of which 75,000 have been issued up to the present, 15,000 being deferred shares, held by Boots' Pure Drug Company (Limited), on which no dividend is payable until the ordinary shares have received 10 per cent. Of the remaining 25,000 now offered for subscription, 5,000 preference and 5,000 ordinary shares have been applied for by the directors and shareholders of the company, leaving 5,000 6-per-cent. preference shares and 10,000 ordinary shares open for public subscription. The preference shares will be issued at a premium of 1*s.* each, and the ordinary shares at a premium of 8*s.* each. The total amount realised by the premiums on the shares will be added to the reserve fund.

**SINE CERA SOAP COMPANY (LIMITED).**—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire, take over as a going concern, and carry on the business of a soap manufacturer carried on by Robert E. Green as "The Sine Cera Soap Company" at Southall, Middlesex, to enter into an agreement with Richard T. Powney for a lease of certain premises, to be called "The Sine Cera Soap-works," at Albany Row and Neate Street, Camberwell, S.E. The first subscribers are:—J. Eccles, sen., Fairfield, Ashton-on-Ribble, cotton manufacturer, 1,250; R. Eccles, Ashton Cottage, Preston, cotton manufacturer, 1; J. Eccles, jun., Holly Bank, Preston, cotton manufacturer, 1; Wm. Eccles, Fairfield, Ashton-on-Ribble, cotton manufacturer, 1; R. E. Green, 8 St. John's Terrace, Southall, Middlesex, soap manufacturer, 1,250; R. B. Green, 1; Miss E. E. Green, 1, both of same address. The first directors (to number not less than three nor more than five) are:—Joseph Eccles, sen., Robert E. Green (after allotment), Wm. Eccles, and Robert B. Green. Qualification, 1 share. Remuneration as the company decides. Registered office, 93 Neate Street, Camberwell, S.E.

## Personalities.

**MR. H. B. PALMER**, chemist and druggist, Wingham (Kent), has been elected a member of the Parish Council.

**MR. F. TUNBRIDGE** (Messrs. Tunbridge & Wright, chemists, Reading) will contest the guardians' election at Reading next week.

**MR. W. STEDMAN**, chemist and druggist, has been returned at the head of the poll at the recent Parish Council election at Teynham, Kent.

**MR. G. C. DRUCE** has been unanimously elected Vice-Chairman (the Mayor for the time being is the Chairman) of the Sanitary Committee of the Oxford City Council.

**MESSRS. H. E. YOUNG**, 21 White Hart Street, High Wycombe, & **W. A. BROOKER**, High Street, Twyford, have been nominated for the Parish Councils of the districts named.

**MR. THEO. H. WARDLEWORTH**, of Evans, Sons & Co., read a paper on "The Hairs of Plants—Stellate and Otherwise" at the meeting of the Liverpool Microscopical Society last Friday.

ON January 1 next, Dr. Holtz, one of the directors of the Chemische Fabrik, vormals Schering, in Berlin, will vacate that position. His place will be taken by Professor Merling, of Munich.

**MR. ROBT. GREEN**, chemist, of 23 Hare Street, Woolwich, has been elected a member of the Woolwich Union Board of Guardians for the North Woolwich Ward, for which he was returned unopposed.

**MR. A. CONINGHAM**, the pharmaceutical cricketer, scored highest player for the Queenslanders in their match against Stoddart's team, but we learn that he has lost much of his dashing style since he returned to Brisbane, where cricket is decidedly below par.

**MR. C. H. TURVER** (Fisher & Co., Blackpool) has discoursed to the Blackpool Scientific Society on "Money: its Uses and Origin." The lecturer pleaded for the adoption of the decimal system, and succeeded in getting a resolution passed in support of that system.

**MR. ENRICO DE GIOVANNI**, the Italian representative of Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., who has spent about seven months in the firm's factory and warehouses for the purpose of making himself thoroughly acquainted with the manufactures, is resuming his position as Italian traveller for the house.

## Deaths.

**HODGSON.**—Mr. Joseph James Hodgson, at one time manager to Messrs. Hearon, Squire & Francis, wholesale druggists, died on December 12, at Upper Holloway, aged 61 years. Mr. Hodgson left the firm of Hearon, Squire & Co. some twelve years ago, and had lately, and up to the time of his death, been in the employ of Mr. C. F. Gerhardt, of Seething Lane, E.C.

**LYTTLE.**—On November 25, at Ballywalter, co. Down, Edward Lyttle, for 12½ years in the employment of John McClement, chemist and druggist, Newtownards.

**SPENCE.**—At 5 Prospect Place, Edinburgh, on December 10, Thomas Baird Spence, chemist and druggist. Aged 76 years.

**WALDIE.**—At Hamilton, on December 9, Agnes Waldie, chemist and druggist, of Linlithgow (sister of the late George Waldie, chemist and druggist, Linlithgow). Aged 65 years.

**WILSON.**—The death is reported at Wyoming, Pa., of Mr. Robert Wilson, a Yorkshireman, who had successfully conducted a pharmacy in Wilkesbarre and Wyoming for twenty years. He was in his 70th year.

**WOMACK.**—At Stratford-on-Avon, on December 5, Mr. Thomas Womack, chemist and druggist. Aged 47.



## Trade Report.

*Notice to Retail Buyers:—It should be remembered that the quotations in this section are invariably the lowest net cash prices actually paid for large quantities in bulk. In many cases allowances have to be added before ordinary prices can be ascertained. Frequently goods must be picked and sorted to suit the demands of the retail trade, causing much labour and the accumulation of rejections, not all of which are suitable even for manufacturing purposes.*

*should also be recollected that for many articles the range of quality is very wide.*

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., December 13.

### The Liverpool Market.

Our Liverpool correspondent, writing on December 11, says that in *Acacia gums* the supply of *Soudan sorts* shows no sign of increasing to reasonable proportions; the recent arrivals were on a small scale, and have met with fair attention from buyers, full prices being paid, this week's sales being at 60s. to 70s. per cwt., according to quality. *Castor oil*, owing to arrivals per *Barrister*, is easier at  $2\frac{1}{8}d.$  to  $2\frac{3}{8}d.$  for good seconds Calcutta. French is unchanged in value. *Beeswax* continues to be very firmly held. *Gambia wax* has sold freely at 7l 8s. 9d. to 7l 10s. per cwt., and now the latter price is asked all round. *Canary seed* has declined to the extent of 5s. for Turkish, value being 45s., but a steadier tone now prevails, and prices may advance again. *Honey* maintains its position and Californian continues to change hands at late values. Important sales of *Chilian* are pending, and holders are very firm in their views. *Anise (Chilian)* easier at 24s. to 25s. per cwt. *Spermaceti (Chilian)* steady; sales at 1s.  $4\frac{1}{2}d.$  per lb.

### The New York Drug-market.

Our New York correspondent writes, under date of November 28:—"No marked change is noted in the general conditions of trade as reported in my last communication. A fairly satisfactory business is reported by distributing houses, though this is still, as heretofore, limited to small parcels. *Carnauba wax* has been much inquired for, but the short supplies have prevented large business transactions. The prices now quoted are 28c. for fine yellow and 20c. for ordinary grey, and medium being practically out of the market. *Balsam fir (Canada)* has still further weakened under the receipt of new stock; \$2.50 in barrels is now the ruling quotation. In the hurry to get stocks to market some inferior goods have been shipped, and two small lots have been rejected as being dirty. *Mexican sarsaparilla* has sold to the extent of nearly 200 bales for export at prices ranging up to  $6\frac{3}{4}c.$  For further supplies 7c. to  $7\frac{1}{4}c.$  is demanded from first hands, while jobbers in some instances ask 8c. per lb. *Senega* is also firmer, as the party who has been quoting low prices from the interior has cleared out his stock of 15,000 lbs. of Minnesota at 27c. cash. For supplies on the spot dealers ask 28c. to 29c. for Minnesota. *Serpentaria* is very scarce at 30c. to 32c. for Texas root. *Brown acetate of lime* has been reduced to 90c. to 95c., in hope of stimulating export orders. Grey is steady at previous quotations of \$1.50 to \$1.55. *Citric acid* (domestic) has been reduced  $\frac{1}{2}c.$  to 37c. in barrels, and  $37\frac{1}{2}c.$  in kegs.

### Smyrna Opium Telegram.

Our Smyrna correspondent, telegraphing on Thursday morning, states that since last Thursday 60 cases of opium have been sold on his market. The bulk of the business has been in fine *Karahissar*, &c., for the Dutch Government, at the parity of 10s. 6d. per lb., f.o.b.; current manufacturing has been sold at the parity of 10s., f.o.b. The market closes very steadily.

### The Amsterdam Cinchona Auctions.

Our Amsterdam correspondent, telegraphing on Thursday night, states that of the 8,224 packages of Java cinchona bark offered at auction to-day only 3,968 sold, at a considerable decline in price, the average unit being only 2.80c. per

half-kilo, or equal to  $\frac{1}{2}d.$  per lb., against an average of 3.50c. at the auctions of November 8. The range of prices was as follows:—Manufacturing barks, in broken and whole quills, chips and crushed, from  $4\frac{3}{4}c.$  to  $32\frac{1}{4}c.$  per half-kilo. ( $=\frac{7}{8}d.$  to 6d. per lb.); ditto root,  $8\frac{1}{2}d.$  to  $23\frac{1}{4}c.$  per half-kilo. ( $1\frac{1}{2}d.$  to  $4\frac{1}{4}d.$  per lb.); pharmaceutical barks in whole and broken quill, from 5c. to 67c. (1d. to 1s. per lb.); ditto root, from  $7\frac{1}{2}c.$  to  $7\frac{3}{4}c.$  per half-kilo. ( $1\frac{1}{4}d.$  per lb.). The chief buyers, in order of their purchases, were the American quinine-makers, the Amsterdam and Mannheim quinine-factory, the Auerbach-works, and the Frankfort factory.

**ACETANILID.**—The manufacturers have again reduced their quotations, 1s. 3d. per lb. being now the list-price for bulk, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. per lb. for bottles. These quotations, however, may probably be shaded for quantities.

**ACID (CHRY SOPHANIC)** seems to be rather scarce and somewhat higher in value. It is still quoted at from 8s. to 8s. 3d. per lb. in some lists, but other holders, we understand, are asking as much as 10s.

**ACID (CITRIC).**—The spot price in London is 1s. 2d. to 1s.  $2\frac{1}{4}d.$  per lb., but very little business is doing. We hear it stated, however, that continental firms are offering citric acid, said to be of good quality, though apparently not guaranteed to stand the B.P. tests, at a somewhat lower figure.

**ACID (TARTARIC).**—The demand has shown some improvement since last week. The *English* manufacturers still quote from  $10\frac{3}{4}d.$  to 11d. per lb., while *Foreign* may be had at from  $10\frac{1}{4}d.$  to  $10\frac{3}{4}d.$  per lb.

**BALSAM TOLU.**—It is reported from New York that the total arrivals there of tolu-balsam from South America since the beginning of the year have been only 103 cases, against an average of over 500 cases in former years. The present quotation from New York is 1s.  $2\frac{1}{2}d.$  to 1s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f.

**CAFFEINE.**—Business in this article is very stagnant for the moment. The manufacturers offer for December-January delivery at 16s. per lb., but do not seem to be at all anxious to sell. On the other hand, buyers are rather inclined to hold off awhile. We understand that some small parcels of old stock of *German* caffeine may be had here at 15s. per lb. The quality of the *German* article, however, is not considered equal to that of the *English*.

**CAMPHOR (CRUDE).**—Dull of sale. *Chinese (Formosa)* camphor offers, for arrival, December-January shipment, at 92s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f. terms. The nominal spot price of *Japanese* camphor for shipment, December-January steamer, is 100s. per cwt., c.i.f.

**CASCARA SAGRADA.**—Messrs. Sam. Lambert & Co., agents for Schoellkopf, Hartford & MacLagan (Lim.), of New York, report as follows:—"The advance in price last spring, coming at the time when the peeling of this bark begins, acted as an extra incentive to the collectors on the Pacific Coast, and the largest crop in the history of the article was gathered. The financial panic of last year, and the uncertainty of tariff legislation, prostrated business everywhere, especially in the Far West, and the great number of unemployed were only too glad to peel cascara, which they exchanged at the country stores for the necessities of life, seldom getting cash for it. Then, again, a new district on the western side of the Cascade range of mountains, in Larne County, Oregon, was opened up, and very large supplies were easily obtained there, the quality of which was excellent in every respect. Coos County, situated on the Pacific Railway, which some years ago supplied the bulk of the crop, now yields hardly any; while from the State of Washington, north of the Columbia River, not a pound was gathered. When the immense crop began to come to market, prices rapidly declined; but it was too late to influence the output, and by August-September the article had become practically unsaleable, and had declined to 2c. per lb. in Oregon. At last, tempted by the low price, numerous buyers appeared from all quarters, and a considerable business was done. Fully 250 to 300 tons were disposed of, and it is no longer possible to secure bark at the low figures of a month ago. Sales were made at 16s., c.i.f. Liverpool, then at 17s.; but now



18s. is required, although we would still try an offer of 17s. 6d. At present there is no sailer up for London, but heavy consignments are on the way to that market, and there need be no fear of a scarcity."

**CASSIA FISTULA.**—Large arrivals of cassia fistula have been received in Holland quite unexpectedly, and further shipments are said to be shortly due. The full extent of these consignments has not yet been made known, although over 1,000 piculs have been declared already. The market has become decidedly weaker in consequence of these arrivals and sales have been made at 10.75 fl. per 50 kilos (equal to about 18s. 6d. per owt. net) ex-ship Amsterdam.

**CASTORUM.**—The annual Hudson's Bay auctions took place on Wednesday, when a rather small quantity was offered. The result of the auction is recorded in the table below. A heavy decline had been anticipated, but it was not generally thought that the market would show so great a collapse as it actually did. A parcel of *Oregon castorum* was offered by another importer after the Hudson's Bay sale, but the whole of this, with the exception of one lot, which realised 72s. per lb., was bought in. It may be mentioned that at the Hudson's Bay sale a small keg of third quality was re-sold at 43s. per lb. The same parcel, it is reported, was included in the December sales of 1893, when it realised as much as 110s. per lb. The following table shows the result of the last five Hudson's Bay Company's auctions:—

	1891, December 16	1892 December	1893 December	1894, April 27	1894, December 12
Good to fine firsts ..	66s. to 70s.	99s. to 107s.	140s.	112s.	85s. to 97s.
Wet to superior seconds ..	60s. to 68s.	73s. to 104s.	130s. to 134s.	105s.	61s. to 87s.
Ordinary damp to good thirds ..	55s. to 65s. 6d.	77s. to 88s.	105s. to 116s.	92s. to 95s.	37s. to 58s.
Pickings and Oil Bags ..	60s. to 61s.	67s. to 80s.	51s. to 97s.	80s. to 81s.	33s. to 41s.
Total quantity offered lbs.	1,480	1,403	1,035	224	1,166
Average advance or decline upon the preceding sale per lb.	+20s. to 22s.	+20s. to 30s.	+15s. to 20s.	-10s. to 28s.	-27s. to 40s.

**CHLORATE OF POTASH.**—Quiet. The quotations for 1895 delivery are 5½d. per lb. on the spot, and 5¼d. per lb., f.o.b. Liverpool, usual terms. *Swedish* chlorate of potash offers at 5d. per lb. net.

**CINCHONA.**—The last of this year's public sales of cinchona-bark in London was held on Tuesday. On this occasion a rather large number of packages was offered, the eight catalogues comprising:—

	Packages	Packages
Ceylon cinchona ..	793	of which 735 were sold
East Indian cinchona ..	463	" 421 "
West African cinchona ..	836	" 528 "
South American cinchona ..	387	" 375 "
	2,479	2,059

The assortment of bark was an exceptionally poor one, about one-half of the Ceylon cinchona realising less than 1d. per lb., ½d. per lb. being in several instances accepted for renewed *Succirubra* chips, ¾d. to ¾d. per lb. for original and renewed *Ledgeriana* chips. The tone throughout the auctions was dull in the extreme, and prices were distinctly below those of the November auction, the unit on Tuesday not averaging over ½d. per lb.

The following are the approximate quantities bought by the principal purchasers:—

	Lbs.
Agents for the Brunswick works ..	149,944
Messrs. Howards & Sons ..	53,947
Agents for the Frankfort-on-Maine works ..	49,728
Agents for the American works ..	39,895
Agents for the Auerbach works ..	37,069
Agents for the Paris works ..	10,610
Agents for the Mannheim works ..	6,580
Druggists ..	44,855
Total quantity of bark sold ..	392,628
Bought in or withdrawn ..	56,174
Total quantity of bark offered ..	448,802

It should be remembered that the quantity of bark bought affords no indication of the amount of sulphate of quinine represented by the purchase.

The following prices were paid for sound bark:—

**CEYLON CINCHONA.**—*Original.*—Red varieties: Ordinary dusty and dull stem and branch chips, ½d. to 1d., fair bright ditto, 1¼d. per lb.; fairly good shavings, 1¼d. to 1¾d. per lb.; ordinary stem quill, 1¾d.; dull to fair root, ½d. to 1d. per lb. Grey varieties: Ordinary to fair stem and branch chips, ¾d. to 1½d. per lb.; shavings, 1¼d.; root, 1d. to 1½d. per lb. Yellow varieties: Low dull stem and branch chips, ½d. to ¾d.; fair bright, 3d.; shavings, 1¼d.; root, 1¼d. to 1¾d. per lb. Hybrid shavings and chips, ¾d. to 2d. per lb. *Renewed.*—Red varieties: Stem quill, 1½d.; ordinary to good bright chips, ¾d. to 1¾d. Grey varieties: Low to fair bright stem chips, ½d. to 1½d.; shavings, ¾d. to 1d. per lb. Yellow varieties: Ordinary to fair stem and branch chips, ¾d. to 1½d. per lb.

**EAST INDIAN CINCHONA.**—*Original.*—Red chips, 1½d.; good shavings, 3¼d. per lb. Grey varieties: Ordinary to fair stem and branch chips, 1½d. to 1¾d.; good ditto, 2¾d. to 3¾d. per lb.; root, 1¾d. per lb. Yellow varieties: Common to good bright branch and stem chips, 1½d. to 3½d. per lb. *Renewed.*—Ordinary chips, 1¾d. to 1½d. per lb. Grey varieties: Fair to good bright quilly chips 2¾d. to 3¾d. per lb.

**SOUTH AMERICAN CINCHONA.**—The only variety of South American bark represented at the auctions was that of cultivated Bolivian *Calisaya*, of which 387 bales, mostly

very light in weight, were offered. Of this quantity, 375 packages sold, at 3¾d. to 3¼d. per lb. for fair bright medium-sized sound quill, and 2½d. to 3¼d. per lb. for damaged ditto.

**WEST AFRICAN CINCHONA.**—Almost the whole of the 836 packages of West African bark offered at the auctions consisted of bales not exceeding 100 lbs. in weight. The bulk of this (735 bales) sold at low prices—viz., 1¼d. to 2¼d. per lb. for fair *Red* quill, partly irregular, partly good stont, and of bright appearance, and from 1½d. to 1¾d. per lb. for quilly chips.

The total exports from Java during the month of November are announced by cable to amount to about 890,000 half-kilos.

**CLOVES.**—Slightly firmer for *Zanzibar*. Sales are reported for *January-March* delivery, at 2½d. per lb.

**CREAM OF TARTAR.**—The present price of fine white Spanish (not French, as stated last week) crystals on the spot is 64s. per cwt. For *German* powder 66s. 6d. to 67s. is asked. The current quotation from Bordeaux is 59s., f.o.b.

**ERGOT OF RYE.**—There has been another arrival of thirty bags from Vigo this week. New bold *Spanish* is quoted at 1s. per lb. in London, and for old ergot, fair quality but rather small, 11d. per lb. is asked on the spot. Some *German* ergot is said to have been sold at 10½d. per lb. on the spot this week, and for *Russian* the last quotation is 10d. per lb. c.i.f. The market on the whole is very firm.

**GALLS.**—A few days ago *Japanese* galls sold at 42s. 6d. per cwt. "c.i.f." terms. *Chinese* are quoted at 44s. per cwt. "c.i.f."

**GUM ACACIA.**—Ordinary dark to good soft pale *Soudan* sorts are quoted at from 55s. up to 72s. 6d. per cwt., prices which have the effect of frightening off buyers. Very little business has been transacted lately on this account.

**JABORANDI.**—There is no alteration in the London market. The parcels to which we have lately referred are still on



hand, and appear to excite but slight interest. From New York it is reported that only common brown leaves are to be had there at present, and although these are plentiful no one cares for them. A fresh parcel of new-crop leaves from Ceará (Brazil) is expected in New York.

**KOLA.**—Easier. At auction on Wednesday one small box of good bright dry West Indian (Grenada) kolas sold at 1s. 4d. per lb. It is said that there has lately been a strong demand for fresh kola nuts especially from the United States, and that this is apparently the reason of the decline in the trade article.

**LITHIA-SALTS.**—There appears to be an impression that *lithia-salts* may improve in price in the near future. At present the information on the subject is rather indefinite, however, and rests simply upon the fact that some of the manufacturers of the salts have notified their customers that for contracts not exceeding 2 cwt. they will not contract further ahead than four months, while larger contracts cannot be entered into beyond June 30, 1895. Buyers are further required to give an undertaking that they shall not resell below a fixed scale of prices.

**MARSHMALLOW-ROOT.**—It is reported from Belgium that the new root, which has recently come in, is very scarce this year. Prices, which formerly ranged somewhere about 50s. per cwt., have risen considerably, and at present 80s. per cwt., London terms, is quoted for good quality.

**MENTHOL.**—Quotations are very irregular. On the one hand, we hear that there are sellers at 16s. 6d. per lb. on the spot, and that, perhaps, something less than that might be taken; while October-November shipment offers at 14s. per lb., c.i.f. terms. On the other hand, there are importers who say that 17s. is the lowest spot price, and that nothing can be had for October-November shipment under 15s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f. The explanation of this discrepancy is, perhaps, that the London prices are at present lower than those in Hamburg, from which port the last-named quotations come.

**MERCURIALS.**—In spite of the changes in quicksilver there has been no alteration in the price of mercurials up to the present.

**MUSK.**—There has been a very strong demand since our last report, when we announced a sudden rise in the article. Fine File I *Tonquin* pods, thin skin and under-skin, have changed hands at 80s. per oz.; importers now ask 85s. per oz. The stock is small, and the arrivals since September last have been very slight.

**OILS (ESSENTIAL).**—Reports from Italy quote somewhat easier prices for ordinary varieties of *oil of lemon*—qualities, for instance, which were recently held for 3s. 3d. per lb., f.o.b., may now be had at 3s., f.o.b. The quotations for the standard brands show no alteration. There has been a fair demand for *Eucalyptus* oil this week. Common quality is now quoted at 10½d.; fine globulus up to 2s. 6d. per lb. The parcels reported to have been sold at auction last week have not in reality changed hands, the contracts being cancelled after sale. Japanese *peppermint* oil is quoted at 6s. 9d. per lb. for dementholised, and 8s. 9d. per lb. for 40-per-cent. oil on the spot. Little or nothing is offering at present for forward delivery. American advices state that the peppermint crops in Wayne County and in Michigan have been the biggest ever known, and that the oil has been unusually fine in quality. American *oil of peppermint* (HGH) is still quoted at 10s. 3d. per lb. in London, or at 9s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f., for shipment. According to reports (dated October 15) from Macassar, the chief *Cajuput* oil centre in the East, the demand for the oil has become exceedingly brisk, and all the imports are quickly bought up at rising price. The demand comes chiefly from Singapore. *Citronella* oil is nominally quoted at 11½d. per lb. on the spot (in tins); *lemongrass* oil at 1¾d. per oz.

**OPIUM.**—The London market has been fairly active lately, the demand being chiefly for *soft shipping* and the better kinds of *manufacturing* gums. *Persian* opium has also been dealt in to some extent at from 11s. 6d. to 12s. per lb. Holders are very firm. The following are the current quotations:—*Soft shipping*, good to fine 11s. 9d. to 12s. 6d., good to fine *manufacturing* 11s. to 11s. 6d., *druggists' seconds* 7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d., *Persian* 10s. 6d. to 12s. per lb. Our Constantinople correspondent, writing on December 8, describes the opium market as follows: "The

position remains unchanged, values being steady at about 10s. 6d. f.o.b. for *Tokats* tale quale (i.e. including 40 per cent. of 2nds), and 9s. 7d. at 9s. 9d. per lb. for *druggists' grades*. The bulk of this week's Smyrna sales was made to the speculator who had sold uncovered to the Dutch Government early in September, at the parity of 8s. 6d. f.o.b. for *fine selected* opium. So far as is known this party still remains uncovered for 70 or 80 cases. Our Koniah correspondent writes on November 29 that between Dinair and Karahissar there have been no autumn sowings on account of the drought. At Acksheir, Tchai and Sakli the seed has been put under ground, but unless rain falls before winter sets in it must be destroyed by the cold owing to its weakly condition. At Ilguin alone (a small producing district) the sowings have been a success. The Constantinople opium stock on December 8 was about 617 cases. Our opium mail-reports from Smyrna cover the second half of November, in the course of which about 300 cases of opium changed hands. Prices preserved a falling tendency until November 21, when they turned upwards in consequence of unfavourable crop reports. The market closes very firm, most of the weak holders having cleared out their stock, while the richer owners stand out for high figures. The Smyrna stock at the end of the month was about 1,800 cases.

**QUICKSILVER.**—At the close of last week the principal importers are reported to have sold some thousands of bottles at a figure several shillings below their nominal quotation of 6l. 15s. After that transaction the price was fixed at 6l. 10s. per bottle, and on Wednesday it was raised to 6l. 12s. 6d., at which it now stands. Second-hand owners offer at 6l. 11s.

**QUININE.**—We hear it reported that some business has been done in second-hand German bulk (Auerbach brand) at 11½d. per oz. on the spot; but we have received no confirmation of that statement. B. & S., or Brunswick, may be had at 11½d. per oz., perhaps a little under that figure. The stock of quinine in the London warehouses on December 1 was 177,551 lbs. During the month of November the deliveries amounted to 3,472 lbs., and there were no arrivals.

**ROSE-LEAVES** have suddenly begun to move upward. For *French* leaves from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. is now asked; good to fine *Dutch* are held for from 2s. to 3s. per lb.

**SAFFRON.**—Slightly increasing in value, owing to the rise in the Spanish exchange. Best *Valencia* saffron is now quoted at 19s. to 20s. per lb.

**SCAMMONY.**—The quotations run from 20s. up to 25s. per lb. for first quality. Seconds and thirds range nominally from 11s. to 19s. per lb., but for these grades there is no demand whatever.

**SENNA.**—Fair picked *Alexandrian* leaves have been sold in a small way at 8d. per lb. Broken leaf is quoted at 4d., siftings and sorts at 2d. to 2½d. per lb.

**SHELLAC.**—Very quiet, but steady. At auction on Tuesday 345 cases (or about half the supply brought forward) sold at good prices:—*Second orange*, fair to good bright free, 106s. to 108s., flat and reddish, 104s. to 105s., livery and blocky, 87s. to 97s. per cwt.; *Garnet*, fair free O.C.C., 102s.; *Button*, resinous seconds, 101s., thirds, 80s. to 98s. per cwt. At the close the market shows more activity. Sales have been made at 107s. for T. N. *orange*, and at 108s. per cwt. for free *garnet* A.C.

**SOY.**—Chinese soy slow of sale at 11½d. per gallon.

**THYMOL** crystals are quoted at 10s. per lb. by the makers but that price may probably be shaded a trifle. *Ajowan seed*, the raw material remains exceedingly scarce.

**VALERIAN ROOT.**—Very low in price, 22s. per cwt., London terms, is the present quotation for Belgian.

**VANILLA.**—The stock in the London public warehouses on December 1 was 388 tins. On December 1, 1893, it was 544 tins.

**WAX (BEES').**—It is stated that all the best parcels of *Jamaican* wax have been bought up at prices ranging up to 8l. per cwt. White bleached *East Indian* has been sold at 8l., fair to good yellow *Madras* is worth from 6l. 10s. to 7l. per cwt.

**WAX (JAPAN).** Small sales of good pale squares at 29s. per cwt. are reported.





### The Widows' Clause.

SIR,—I was glad to see your article re "the widows' clause" in this week's CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. I should have written when I saw Mr. Rymer Young's article a short time ago, but I hoped someone better able to deal with the question would come forward.

I have known two instances in which compulsory sale would have been decidedly hard—one, a widow of about 50. Her son had to wait about twelve or thirteen months before being qualified when he took over the management. He turned out a scamp, and had to be replaced by a qualified manager.

The other, a widow whose son has still two years to complete before he can become qualified. Supposing his mother should sell the business for 600*l.*—which is rather doubtful—at the present rate of interest she could not get more than 3 per cent. = 18*l.* Her son could take a situation as junior, and might get as much as 3*l.* per month. Out of this he would have to pay for his own clothes and all educational expenses, not forgetting the examination fees. What is left would go towards keeping his mother. Truly a prosperous outlook!

Mr. Robinson says (*Pharmaceutical Journal*, page 494) pharmacists should endeavour to make enough to keep their widows, &c. I believe some men do try, but do they always succeed? Yours truly, PHANTOM. (199/43)

SIR,—I think you are quite wrong in your arguments on this subject. You say that in any other business but pharmacy the widow is able to carry on the business, but is this so? When any professional man dies, his practice dies with him. When a doctor, dentist, civil engineer, or architect dies, there is nothing left to carry on, as the necessary knowledge and experience are gone. These professions, like the chemist's, are largely personal; it is the man himself, and none other, that clients want. And even in the case of tradesmen, how many widows of thriving grocers continue the trade when the husband dies? Not many, I think.

Before allowing our minds to be prejudiced on this subject, it would be well to make a few enquiries; we might ascertain how many widows take advantage of the clause. In your comments you imply that this has occurred thousands of times since 1868. In the absence of statistics, I am inclined to call this gross exaggeration.

If the widow is a sensible woman, and well-advised by her friends, she will sell at once, whilst the business is prosperous, and retire with (say) from 400*l.* to 1,000*l.*, which she can invest in some line of business for which she is adapted. We might also inquire, In how many cases where the widow elects to continue business is the experiment a success?

I venture to say that, in nineteen cases out of twenty (except, indeed, where the assistant and the widow fall in love with, and marry, each other), the result is complete and disastrous failure. What generally happens is somewhat as follows. At first the widow does not realise the full meaning of her loss, and, in her simplicity, imagines that matters in the shop will go on much as usual. This illusion is probably dispelled by the first qualified assistant, who may be either lazy, dishonest, drunken, incompetent, or not liked by customers. In any case, let him be as competent as he will, still he is not like a master. After a weary, anxious dragging-on for a few years, the Official Receiver steps in and sells up the place, and the poor woman is thrown on the world with nothing soft to light upon. This, to quote your words, is no fancy picture; I have seen it myself, and I have no doubt it would be corroborated by the experience of many wholesale houses and their representatives.

In conclusion, if Mr. Carteighe is right in contending that the clause is a stumbling-block in dealing with company-pharmacy, as I believe he is, let it go by the board. I believe it is not taken advantage of in a sufficient number of cases to make the expunging of it a serious hardship.

Yours faithfully, JASON. (199/54.)

### School of Pharmacy Professors as Examiners.

We have received letters from the principals of the majority of the schools and colleges of pharmacy regarding the appointment of Professor Green as an examiner, and the following are extracts from them.

I cordially agree with the employment of professors because such persons always make the most efficient examiners.

The question of the appointment of teachers at any particular school as official examiners is a question to be decided entirely by the wisdom of the body on whom Parliament has thrown that duty. All I can say on this point is that I trust it will be some time before it comes to my turn to be asked to serve, because I feel certain that if I made any difference at all it would be in the direction of treating my own students worse than others. I do not envy Professor Green the position in which he has been placed.

The crowning step now required is to institute for the Minor the same system as obtains at the Major—viz., to give written papers in all the scientific subjects, and only to call up the doubtful men for oral work.

Dr. JOHN MUTER,  
South London School of Pharmacy (Limited).

At examinations such as at present conducted by the Pharmaceutical Society, in which the identity of the candidate is in no way concealed, and in which the examiners apparently have access to data, such as whether the candidate has presented himself before, &c., I consider it highly improper and injudicious that a teacher of any school specially intended for the education of such candidates should be on the Board of Examiners. The examinations should be perfectly free and fair to all.

Mr. G. S. V. WILLS,  
Westminster College of Pharmacy.

I consider it very derogatory on the Council's part to appoint one who is so closely connected with their body to a post that must of necessity bring him into personal contact with his own students. By setting the initiative, the Society are decidedly allowing themselves to become the abused party, when at such a crisis and over such a question everything should be done to prevent ill-feeling between the Society and the candidates.

I trust the Council may, by their sense of justice and honesty, see that such an appointment cannot meet with approval either from the chemists themselves or any scientific men interested in the promotion and welfare of pharmacy.

Mr. L. COOPER,  
Central School of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

Although Professor Green will doubtless be unbiassed in the examination of candidates, I am of opinion that the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society have departed from traditions of their predecessors in office, which they would have done well to have retained. I fear they will bring upon themselves the censure of the trade for an action with which precedent entirely disagrees.

Mr. R. C. COWLEY,  
Liverpool School of Pharmacy.

While agreeing in the main with the reported speeches of Messrs. Hampson, Atkins, Schacht, and Harrison on Professor Green's appointment, we do not think that the appointment of Professors Green, Stewart, Frankland, and McLeod can be otherwise than beneficial to the honest student.

Messrs. W. SPENCER TURNER and CHARLES TURNER,  
Manchester College of Pharmacy.

Whilst considering the appointment of Professors of Chemistry and Botany as Examiners on the Board highly commendable, I think the choice of a professor engaged at the Society's school a regrettable one.

No matter how impartial such a gentleman may be to candidates before him, his questions, *vis à vis* or otherwise, cannot fail to be in the same vein as his previously delivered



lectures—the result being that those candidates who have attended his lectures will be more familiar with his points and theories than others who have not attended his lectures, thereby giving the former a decidedly unfair and unjust advantage.

MR. GEO. CLAYTON,  
Northern School of Pharmacy.

While entirely agreeing with the appointment of external examiners, we cannot but think that the election of one of the Society's own lecturers as an examiner will receive but little approval from pharmacists interested in educational matters, while a very large majority of candidates will utterly condemn it.

Consider the advantage a student of the Square will enjoy! Two candidates present themselves for the Minor or Major in London, one from the Society's school, and the other from elsewhere; the one has the notes and weaknesses of his examiner, the other, of course, knows nothing whatever of his examiner's opinions of physiological questions. The advantage to the former is obvious. The thin end of the wedge is in. How long will it be before a chemistry or materia-medica examiner appears from the School? If we are to imitate the medical examinations, we should do so all round, and have a written, a practical, and an oral, with two examiners for each candidate. We endorse the statement made by Sir T. G. Stewart that "an examination which is reasonable is not one which rejects two-thirds of the educated candidates who present themselves."

Messrs. GREAVES & TURNER,  
Sheffield College of Pharmacy.

#### Old Shop-bottles.

SIR,—I send you a photograph of twenty-three antique druggists' bottles which have recently come into my possession.

The references and articles in THE CHEMIST AND DRUG-



GIST from time to time showed by the correspondence which followed that amongst the fraternity there are many interested in the relics of our past history.

The names on the labels are as follows:—

Aq : Mirabilis	Sal : Volat : Ole
Aq : Pæoniæ : Co <sup>t</sup>	Ellix : Hypoco
Aq : Theriaca	Spt : Salis : Du
Aq : Flor. Cham <sup>m</sup> C.	Laud : Liq <sup>d</sup> : S :
Styp : Eaton's.	Ol : N : Mosoh
Syr : Balsamic.	Ol : Sulph P C
Syr E : Spini : Cl.	Ol : Succini
Syr : De : Mecon	O : Vol : Succ
R <sup>a</sup> : Antiphth	B : Sulph : Ant.
R <sup>a</sup> : Croci	Cinnab : Anti
R <sup>a</sup> : Stomach : A	P : E : Gutteri
R <sup>a</sup> : Assafoet	

I have traced the formulæ of all the above with the exception of two—viz., Elix : Hypoco and the last named, the label of which is somewhat obliterated. The labels are of gold, and in a remarkably good state of preservation. The capacity of the largest bottle is nearly half a gallon.

What would be the date of the bottles? Were they the usual shop-rounds of the period?

Yours faithfully,

London Road, Reading.

BENJN. H. BUTLER.

#### DISPENSING NOTES.

Correspondents should consult The "Art of Dispensing" in regard to dispensing difficulties. Difficulties not explained therein may be sent to the Editor, who invites a general expression of opinion upon the under-mentioned topics.

#### Salicylate of Sodium with Acids.

A correspondent asks us how the following should be dispensed:—

Sodii salicylatis	..	..	..	gr. 80
Pot. chlorat.	..	..	..	5ij.
Ac. hydrochlor. dil.	..	..	..	5ij.
Tr. nuc. vomie.	..	..	..	5ss.
Glycerini	..	..	..	5ss.
Aq. chlorof. ad	..	..	..	5vj.

M. Ft. mist.

[Dissolve the salts in the water along with glycerine, and mix so as to form about 5 oz. of mixture; dilute the acid with the rest of the water, add with a brisk shake. For this class of mixture glycerine itself forms one of the best diffusive agents.]

#### A Minor Prescription.

SIR,—The following prescription was given in the Minor last October. How should it be dispensed?—

Ol. carui	..	..	..	..	℥xij.
„ menthæ pip.	..	..	..	..	℥viij.
Ext. hyoseyani.	..	..	..	..	gr. viij.
Pil. aloes et myrrh.	..	..	..	..	gr. xxiv.
Ft. pil. viij.					

Yours truly,

Q. (189/36.)

#### Tr. Nuc. Vom. in Mixtures.

SIR,—I shall be much obliged if you can explain to me how it is that a mixture containing tinct. nucis vom., acid. hydrochlor. dil., and aq., turns opalescent when made with tinct. nuc. vom. of my own preparation, but remains clear when that procured from a wholesale house is used.

Yours faithfully,

Croydon, December 6.

C. DICKINSON.

[Ext. nucis vom. contains a small proportion of fatty matter which is dissolved by rectified spirit, and the tincture gives an opalescent mixture with water, due to separation of the fat. It is possible that the tincture bought from the wholesale house may be made at a low temperature, so as to freeze out the fat, or the spirit may not be full strength. Rectified spirit is really unnecessary.]

191/1. *Alpha*.—Both the subjects are dealt with in "The Art of Dispensing," to which please refer.

#### LEGAL QUERIES.

Immediate information on pharmaco-legal matters is available in "Pharmacy and Poison Laws of the United Kingdom," Alpe's "Handy-book of Medicine-stamp Duty," and THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY.

191/73. *Rospey*.—Your only remedy against a firm who, as you allege, are imitating your goods, the title of which is not registrable as a trade-mark, is to apply for an injunction against them; and you would only get this if you could satisfy the Court that the other firm were so putting up the articles that the public might reasonably be expected to be deceived into the belief that they were getting your goods. You ask for our opinion as to whether you would succeed in such an application, but we have nothing before us on which we can base an opinion, and if we had we could only give our opinion, not the Judge's. Moreover, it must be remembered that he would have the advantage of us in hearing what the other side had to say.



192/36. *Rhei*.—Tinct. lobeliae is not a scheduled poison, and may, therefore, be sold by unregistered persons. Emetic tartar is scheduled, and an unqualified person selling antimonial wine would probably be held to have sold emetic tartar, and be fined accordingly.

193/28. *Arnetto* asks:—"Can a chemist safely supply a mixture of ess. ginger, ess. cayenne, and caramel to a customer asking for a certain quantity of each; all ingredients to be mixed in one bottle, the vegetable acid being asked for separately?" [The object evidently being to circumvent the Excise regulations, we should think the proceeding would be most unsafe.] "Also, is the following free from stamp-duty?—MacKenzie's ess. ginger-wine—superior to any other, &c." [Ginger-wine essence would not be regarded as a medicine unless you recommended it for the relief or cure of any complaint.]

195/27. *A. P. S.* asks if a youth who has passed his Preliminary examination in England, and then becomes apprenticed to an A.P.S. in Cape Colony is eligible for the Minor examination? [He is when he is twenty-one and can produce a certificate that he has been practically engaged in the translation and dispensing of prescriptions. It is not necessary that these three years should have been passed in England.]

196/64. *S. H.*—You may only sell landannm of other than B.P. composition by making it quite clear to the purchaser, either by label or verbally, that what you are selling is not prepared from the Pharmacopœia formula. The words "This landannm is of half (or three-quarters, or what it may be) Pharmacopœia strength in opium," or, "This landannm contains only half the Pharmacopœia proportion of alcohol," would, we think, be a sufficient explanation on the label to avoid penalties under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

### MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

Back numbers containing formulæ, educational or other specific information can be obtained from the Publisher.

*N.B.*—We destroy anonymous letters. We do not answer queries of the kind here dealt with by post. We ask that separate queries shall be written on separate sheets of paper.

182/21. *Maorilandier* (N.Z.) informs us that he finds boric acid alone, when used as a Milk-preservative, does not prevent the development of the nasty odour which is characteristic of sour milk, but a mixture of boric acid and borax does, and he has sold this compound with a little salt added. He sends a sample of another preservative which is used in New Zealand with satisfaction. This we find to be a mixture of borax-2 parts and boric acid 3 parts. Such mixtures have to be allowed to deliquesce, then dried, before being sent out. We received our correspondent's sample as a stiff paste. The reason why borax prevents the bad odour is that it neutralises the acid formed on fermentation. This can be equally well done by bicarbonate of soda, as in the following:—

	Parts
Boric acid .. .. .	6
Bicarbonate of soda .. .. .	2

A teaspoonful of this to be used for each gallon of milk.

187/43. *Whitworth* wishes to take up the application of electricity to persons suffering from complaints that electricity is known to cure. He has had some success already, but wishes to purchase a battery more suited for this purpose, and asks us to recommend one. [We have considerable diffidence in advising anyone who is not a qualified medical practitioner to take up the curative application of electricity. Wrongly applied, it may do more harm than good. We can only recommend our correspondent to consult the catalogues of F. Darton & Co., 142 St. John Street, E.C., or of Messrs. J. Woolley, Sons & Co., Manchester, from either of whom the necessary apparatus may be obtained.]

183/67. *L. L.*—Red nose Lotion.—The following is, approximately, the formula for the lotion sent:—

Zinci oxidi .. .. .	3ij.
P. calaminæ .. .. .	3j.
Acid. arsenios. .. .. .	gr. j.
Aq. rose ad .. .. .	3iv.

Triturate the powders well with a little water until quite smooth, then make up to the required volume.

170/5. *Occident*.—Indian Incense.—The following is as near as we can come to the composition of the sample:—

Yellow resin .. .. .	3j.
Pitch.. .. .	3iss.
Olive oil .. .. .	3ij.
Powdered cascarilla .. .. .	3j.
Powdered benzoin.. .. .	3ss.

Melt the first three together, then work in the powders, and make into pipes of 2 inches in length.

Modify the pitch and oil to get the proper consistency.

175/12. *Puzzled*.—The sample of Sealskin is Dyed with tannin-black and a basis of logwood and snmach. It is a beautiful sample of dyeing, and unless in the hands of a practical dyer you will have difficulty in obtaining a satisfactory result.

179/60. *Yorkshire*.—Acid Tincture of Lobelia:—

Lobelia (herb) .. .. .	1½ oz.
Lobelia-seeds .. .. .	½ "
Cayenne pepper .. .. .	1 drachm
Dilute acetic acid .. .. .	1 pint

Macerate for a week; strain, and filter. Dose same as B.P. tincture.

187/38. *W. G. B.* asks what should be added to gold solution in electroplating to darken the colour of the deposit. [The colour of a gold deposit depends on the temperature of a solution as well as on its character. The nearer the temperature approaches boiling-point the darker will be the deposit. An excess of cyanide also has the same effect. If the gold anode is not quite pure, every variation of current or temperature will alter the colour of the deposit. The presence of copper will darken the colour according to the quantity, the copper being deposited with the gold.]

20/29. *A. M. S.*—The most recent work on Food-analysis is by Dr. J. P. Battershall, published by E. & F. N. Spon, at 15s. Dr. James Bell's handbooks are published by Chapman & Hall (2s. 6d. per part; 2 parts).

193/13. *Influenza*.—You have overlooked the fact that tr. quinine ammon. is not miscible with water in all proportions, so that your stock Mixture for Influenza cannot be clear. The ammoniated tincture has no special virtue, so try the following modification of your formula:—

Antipyrin .. .. .	3ij.
Potass. bromid. .. .. .	3j.
Spt. æther. nit. .. .. .	3iv.
Tr. quiniæ .. .. .	3vj.
Aq. ad .. .. .	3vj.

M.

Sig.: 3ss. every three hours.

If you prefer the ammoniated tincture use Lucas's modification, *C. & D.*, February 17, 1894, page 245.

189/20. *Velox*.—Train Oil originally meant whale oil, shark oil, and similar fish oils, but various mixtures pass by the name nowadays.

189/28. *F. G. W.*—In regard to emmenagogic mixtures for women we must refer you to our reply (185/53) in the *C. & D.*, December 8, page 829. We have not examined the popular mixtures to which you refer.



192/69. *Cordial*.—Butyric ether is known as *Essence of Rum*, and mixtures such as the following are also sold under the same name:—

Butyric ether .. .. .	3j.
Spirit of nitrous ether .. .. .	3j.
Spirit colouring .. .. .	3j.
Rectified spirit to .. .. .	3vj.

Mix.

One ounce of this and the same of treacle to be mixed with a gallon of proof spirit.

193/53. *D. & Co.*—Acid sulphate of potash is used for making Cheap Baking-powder in the same proportion as cream of tartar.

188/54. *Rhamni* complains that the following Cough-mixture contains a heavy deposit:—

Ext. belladonna .. .. .	9j.
Morph. mur. .. .. .	gr. viij.
Acet. ipecac. .. .. .	3ij.
Vin. antim. .. .. .	3j.
Tr. camph. co. .. .. .	3iij.
Spt. aether. nit. .. .. .	3iij.
Syr. pruni .. .. .	3iv.
Oxymel. scillae. .. .. .	3iv.
Aq. ad .. .. .	3xx.

M.

3j. pro dose.

The mixture is an efficacious one, but is nasty-looking, and "Rhamni" wants to know if the deposit is likely to contain any alkaloid or active ingredient. No; the precipitate is chiefly extractive matter, and it is advisable to get rid of it by filtration.

192/8. *Nomen*.—If you have used a mere trace of the aniline-green in the skin-lotion it is not likely to affect the skin. But why not try it upon the skin of your forearm for a week?

192/14. *Godfrey*.—Godfrey's Cordial (without opium):—

Sodii brom. .. .. .	3j.
.. carb. .. .. .	3j.
Ol. sassafras .. .. .	3iv.
.. anisi .. .. .	3iij.
Spt. chloroformi .. .. .	3ij.
.. rectificat. .. .. .	3ss.
Tr. hyoscyam. .. .. .	3ss.
Theriacæ .. .. .	lb. ss.
Aq. ad .. .. .	3xvj.

Dissolve the oils in the spirits, and add the tincture. Dissolve the soda salts in the water, and mix with the treacle. To this add the spirit mixture, shake well, and after four days decant the clear portion.

189/21. *Spero*.—If you have had no experience with the microscope we fear that you should not begin by studying microbes. Ross's students' microscope would suit the purpose up to a certain extent. The best book for the study of "Bacteriology" is Cruikshank's, published at about a guinea.

191/53. *Roides*.—Benzette or Gum *Acaroides* is a natural yellow resin which exudes from *Xanthorrhæa hostilis*. It contains cinnamic and benzoic acids and volatile oil, and though not at all allied to benzoin, is not unlike it in some respects. This resin and the red variety, from *X. australis*, are produced abundantly in Australia, and are used for the manufacture of varnish, sealing-wax, &c., chiefly as a benzoin-substitute; but they have never become really popular.

191/34. *Notting Hill*.—Soap is useless for tooth-washes, as a lather-producer. Quillaia is the thing. See *C. & D.*, July 29, 1893, page 177, and modify the formula to your requirements.

35/11. *Rev.*—Shampoo-powder.—See 1894 DIARY, page 377.

33/22. *Amara*—Angostura or Orange Bitters.—See *C. & D.*, February 3, 1894, page 191.

189/41. *A. S.*—For *Essence of Musk*, see 1895 DIARY. Tr. Moschi, Ph.D. was 3ij. of musk to 16 oz. of S.V.R.

192/40. *Pil. Ignoram*.—It is a soda salt, we understand.

192/44. *D. S.*—Bones are bleached by dipping them in solution of bleaching-powder, after fat has been removed by treatment with alkali. You may find particulars in Spon's "Encyclopædia," but there is no manual on the subject that we know of.

188/70. *A. S. W.*—There is too much sugar in Martin-dale's formula for syr. Eastoni. See *C. & D.*, vol. xlii., pages 422 and 795, and vol. xliii., page 294.

196/68. *Schmalz*.—It is impossible to say what the Skin-ointment contains besides the fatty basis (a mixture of vaseline 7 parts and hard paraffin 1 part, perfumed with rose). It appears to be made by digesting some vegetable substance containing chlorophyll in the basis; but there is no definite principle in it that we can discover. If you colour a basis, such as that mentioned, with elder ointment, and to each ounce add mxv. of the following, you will get an improved-skin-ointment:—

Hydrarg. perchlor. .. .. .	gr. j.
Otto rosæ .. .. .	3ij.
S.V.R. .. .. .	3j.

S.

189/33. *Notrog*.—The Act referred to is not a London County Council Act, but one under which they work. They do not take upon themselves the responsibility of advising the use of Mallein, but leave this entirely to the discretion of individual inspectors to advise those interested in horses, as to its use. They then issue a paper of precautions to be observed when it is used for diagnostic purposes. Mallein is a sterilised organic extract, preserved with carbolic acid and diluted with glycerine, and its use as a diagnostic is as follows:—In horses suspected of glanders, after injection the temperature will rise to 103° to 105°, if the animal be really infected. In non-glandered horses the temperature, if normal to start with, is scarcely, if at all, affected in fourteen hours. The swelling formed at the seat of injection nearly always attains a diameter of 5 inches or more on the second day after injection. In non-glandered horses this swelling seldom rises to more than 3 inches in diameter, and declines after the fifteenth hour, and disappears on the second day. Mallein may be obtained from the Royal Veterinary College, Camden Town, London.

195/55. *Veritas*.—The 32 Throat-lozenge is a sulphur one. There is no reason why sulphur should not be as effectual for the throat as any other antiseptic lozenge. The other samples which you send do not seem to be of general interest, for you tell us nothing about them.

195/65. *Doubtful*.—For chemists' use we think Wall's "Dictionary of Photography" (2s. 6d.) is more useful than the popular manuals, such as the Ilford.

196/56. *Dragon*.—The formula for digestive syrup on page 584, October 13, is exactly suited for your Liver-syrup label. It yields a preparation resembling Seigel's.

196/45. *Rhei*.—Bay Rum.—See *C. & D.*, December 30, 1893, page 932.



194/69. *R. W. M.*—See *C. & D. DIARY*, 1894, page 360.

196/63. *Delta*.—See reply to "A. T. D." November 3, page 662.

195/59. *Ajax*.—To detect mineral oil in Nut-oil note first the specific gravity, which should be between 0.920 and 0.925, and mineral oil is likely to lower the factor; next, on heating, the odour of petroleum always becomes manifest, and may even be detected by rubbing on the back of the hand; finally, boil 5 c.c. of the oil with 5 grammes of caustic soda and 25 c.c. of water for half an hour. If mineral oil is present it shows itself by odour during boiling, and by remaining unsaponified.

175/63. *Fibria*.—Venetian Hair-dye:—

Argent. nit.	..	..	..	..	5ss.
Sodæ carb...	..	..	..	..	Diiss.

Dissolve each salt in 4 oz. of hot water, mix the solutions, collect the precipitate, press out most of the moisture, and add—

Liq. ammon.	..	..	..	..	3ss.
Aq. ad	..	..	..	..	3ij.

M.

184/25. *G. T. E.*—Your information regarding the sample is much too vague to make it interesting generally, and that is a *sine qua non* for this department of our work.

181/49. *Menstyn*.—Tartaric acid is the basis of the Fruit-drink preparations which you send us. In one case oil of lemon is the flavour; in the other, tr. zingib. fort. and spirit colouring. We do not understand your second question.

188/15. *Whistling Coon* has made Sir Andrew Clark's Liver-mixture (*C. & D. DIARY*, 1889) with tr. card. co. instead of liq. strychninæ, so that it is as follows:—

Acid. nitro-hydrochl. dil.	..	..	..	3ij.
Succ. taraxaci	..	..	..	3ss.
Tr. buchu.	..	..	..	3vj.
„ podophylli	..	..	..	3i.
Spt. juniperi	..	..	..	3ij.
Tr. card. co.	..	..	..	℥xlviij.
Syrup.	..	..	..	3vj.
Aq. ad	..	..	..	3vj.

M.

Dose: A tablespoonful.

The mixture becomes very muddy after standing twenty-four hours, "Whistling Coon" complains. That is to be expected, but it is cleared by filtration, which makes it none the worse.

#### INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

For this section we are always glad to receive from subscribers brief notes on practical subjects, recipes which have been found good in practice or which have required modification, and hints or fresh ideas on any pharmaceutical or trade matter.

We thank *Mr. H. Pearson* and 195/12 (*Toby*) for their replies re dogs' ears.

196/47. *W. J. F.* points out that we said Army Service Corps instead of Medical Staff Corps (Army Hospital Corps) in replying to *Miles* (185/34). *Peccavi*!

177/52. *Carbolic Dentifrice*.—In answer to inquiry of November 24, the following formula has a large sale at home and abroad:—

Precipitated chalk	..	..	..	3 lbs.
Prepared chalk	..	..	..	1 lb.
Ol. cloves	..	..	..	6 drs.
Ol. cassia	..	..	..	6 drs.
Ol. bergam.	..	..	..	5 drs.
Carbolic acid	..	..	..	2 oz.

Mix well.

2 oz. 1s.

New York.

F. G. EARL.

#### INFORMATION WANTED.

The Editor invites, on behalf of inquiring subscribers, postcard replies to the following:—

- 192/15. Desiccated eggs: where obtainable?
- 192/15. Sago meal: where obtainable?
- 197/69. Maker of St. Simon cigarettes.
- 197/49. Ogilvie's Pomade Devine: where obtainable?

#### Next Week.

Meetings, &c., to be held, and business to be transacted thereat. Suitable notices will be inserted in this section if received by the Editor on or before Wednesday.

Monday, December 17.

*Imperial Institute*. "The Papuan at Home: A Visit to British New Guinea," by Belyse Baildon. At 8.30 P.M.

*Society of Arts*, John Street, Adelphi, W.C. Prof. Vivian B. Lewes on "Blasting-explosives." At 8 P.M.

Wednesday, December 19.

*Royal Microscopical Society*, 20 Hanover Square, W., at 8 P.M.

*Brighton Junior Association of Pharmacy*. Smoking-concert at Hotel Métropole.

*Edinburgh Pharmacy Athletic Club*. Smoking-concert, Imperial Hotel. At 8.30 P.M.

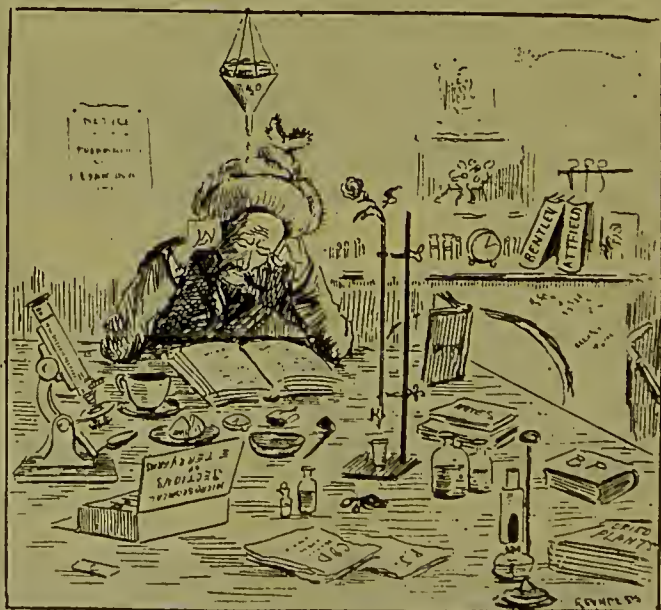
*Society of Arts*, John Street, Adelphi, W.C. "Forestry," by General J. Michael. At 8 P.M.

*Western Chemists' Association*, 1 Craven Road, W. Introductory address by the President. At 9 P.M.

Thursday, December 20.

*Chemists' Assistants' Association*, 103 Great Russell Street, W.C. Smoking-concert. At 8.30 P.M.

*Chemical Society*, Burlington House. "An Improved Form of Barometer," by Dr. N. Collie. "The Chemical Constituents of *Piper ovatum*," by Prof. Dunstan, F.R.S., and H. Garnett. "Note on the Active Constituent of the Pellitory of Medicine," by Prof. Dunstan, F.R.S., and H. Garnett. "The Preparation of Adipic Acid," by Dr. W. H. Ince; and other Papers. At 8 P.M.



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MELBOURNE . . . . . 1888

EDINBURGH . . . . . 1890

&c. &c. &c.

LONDON . . . . . 1862

SANTIAGO . . . . . 1875

PARIS . . . . . 1878

BRIGHTON . . . . . 1881

ADELAIDE . . . . . 1887

PARIS . . . . . 1889

ROYAL MILITARY, LONDON . . 1890

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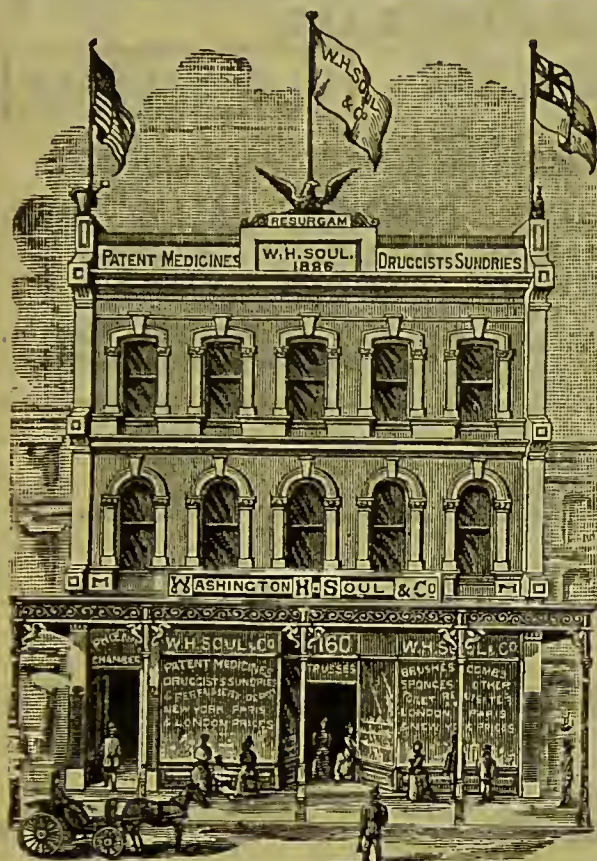
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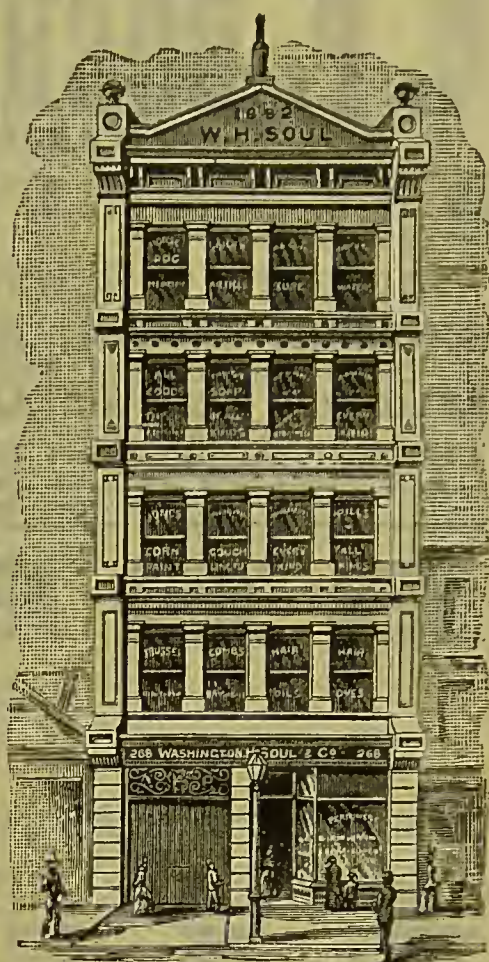
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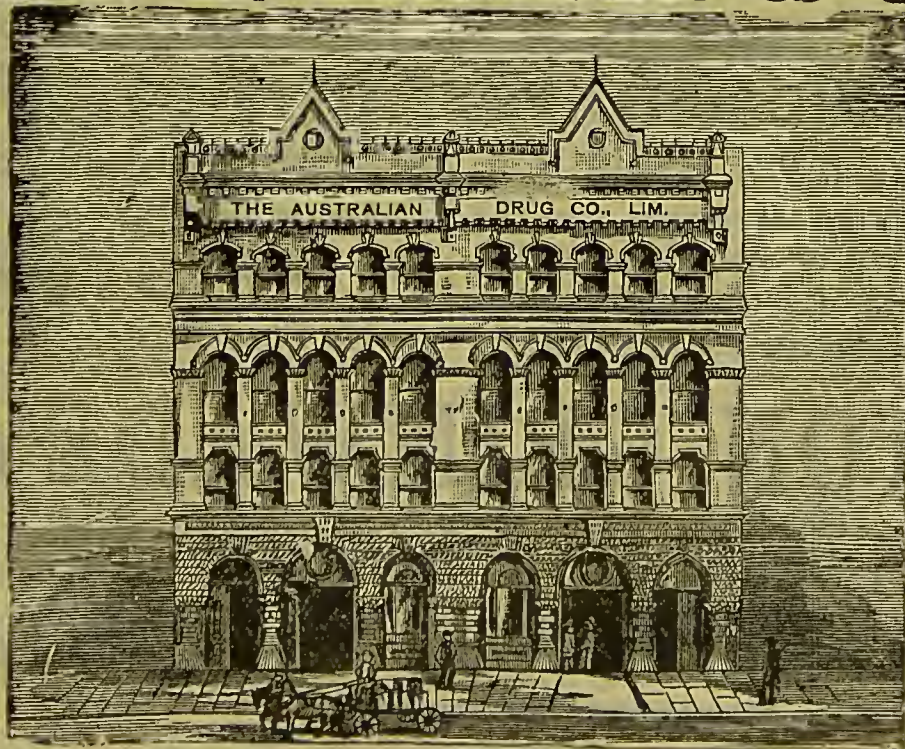
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THOUSANDS of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

To be obtained in Bottles at 4s. 6d. from all Chemists, &c., &c.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT

### DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

LABORATORY,

HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W.

CHEMISTS enclosing Trade Card will be supplied free with a neat Showcard and Bills for Counter.

EXACT FACSIMILE



THE MOST  
POPULAR  
REMEDY  
OF THE DAY.

SELLS AT SIGHT.

Has the Largest Sale of any Smelling Bottle in the World.

Wherever introduced has become a general favourite, giving universal satisfaction to both buyer and seller, commanding an increasing sale through personal recommendation.

Bears a larger profit than a fancy bottle, without the trouble of filling.

It is the best-got-up Shilling Article in the market.

Correspondence solicited from pushing houses publishing Price Lists.

Wholesale from all Patent Medicine Depôts.

OF BOTTLE AND LABEL.

Artistic Show Cards and Printed Matter from

MACKENZIE'S CURE DEPOT, READING.

# BYROLIN

(Registered.)

Aseptic and Antiseptic  
Ointment and Emollient.

A FIRST-CLASS COSMETIC.

Used in all the Larger Berlin Hospitals.

Applicable for all kinds of Eczema, and in the treatment of Wounds, Burns, Frostbites, and Children's Sores.

Is a preservative and remedy when applied to parts where decomposition of skin secretions is apt to occur, and prevents irritation.

Invaluable for Bed Sores, Sore Nipples, &c., or Prickly Heat.

IN METAL TUBES, 7½d., 1/1½ AND 2/3.

THE BYROLIN CO, 1 ST. SWITHIN'S LANE, LONDON, E.C.

WHOLESALE AGENTS—J. HOWARD & CO., 20, 21 QUEENHITHE, LONDON, E.C.

**METHYLENE.**

*Obtained by the action of Metallic Zinc on Chloroform and Alcohol.*

Discovered to be a general Anesthetic by Sir BENJAMIN W. RICHARDSON in 1867.

**COMPOUND ANÆSTHETIC ETHER,**

*For producing Local Anæsthesia.*

In 4-oz., 10-oz., and 20-oz. Stoppered Bottles, 2s., 4s., and 7s.

**OZONIC ETHER,**

In 2-oz., 4-oz., 8-oz., and 16-oz. Stoppered Bottles, 2s., 3s. 6d., 7s., and 12s.

**PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN,**

First introduced as a Medicine by Sir BENJAMIN W. RICHARDSON.

**ETHYLATE OF SODIUM**

(Sir BENJAMIN W. RICHARDSON'S Formula), for removing Nævi, &c.

In ½-oz. and 1-oz. Bottles, with elongated Stoppers for applying the Caustic, 2s. 6d. & 4s.

**STYPTIC COLLOID,**

For promoting the Healing of Wounds by the first intention.

In ½-oz. and 4-oz. Bottles, with Brush, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d.; 16-oz., 12s.

**CHARCOAL CAPSULES.**

Containing Pure Vegetable Ivory Charcoal.

In Boxes, 2s. 6d. each.

# HOMOCEA

**OINTMENT.**

CURRENT { 1/1½ size, 9/6 per dozen.  
PRICES { 2/9 „ 28/6 „

Terms Cash, less 2½% for 1 Gross lots, and 5% for 5 Gross and upwards. No less quantity than 3 doz. supplied. When Cheque accompanies the Order, Carriage will be Paid.

**H. H. CO.**

21 HAMILTON SQUARE, BIRKENHEAD.



# TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AND CHEMISTS.

Owing to misapprehensions as to the amount of morphine used in the preparation of

## Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,

we wish to state that the amount is one-eighth ( $1/8$ ) of one grain to a fluid ounce. As there are eight teaspoonfuls to an ounce, the amount of morphine in a teaspoonful, our maximum dose, is one sixty-fourth ( $1/64$ ) of a grain.

It will be seen that this is very much less than the quantity used in similar preparations authorised by the Pharmacopœia.

The Anglo-American Drug Company (Lim.),

W. RENAUD, Managing Director.

33 Farringdon Road, London.

## EXCELLED? NEVER.

MEDICAL and DRUG JOURNALS assign the Highest Praise for Elegance of Appearance, Absence of Injurious Varnish, Speedy Solubility, and Purity of Ingredients, to

## WAND'S SOLUBLE PEARL-COATED PILLS.

LOWEST PRICES CONSISTENT WITH HIGH QUALITY DRUGS.

STUDY ECONOMY BY ORDERING WAND'S. — NOTE THE SAYING.

WAND, Pearl-coated Pill Factory, LEICESTER.

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT

*Have the Largest Sale of any Medicine in the World.*

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT

PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY'S ESTABLISHMENT,  
78 New Oxford St. (late 533 Oxford St.), London.

And sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 83s. each Box or Pot.  
Chemists and Druggists selling "Holloway's Pills and Ointment" can, on application to the above address, or to the Wholesale House with whom they deal, be supplied free of charge with Handbills and Posters with their name and address printed at foot.

Wholesale Terms see List of "Proprietary Articles" in most Price Currents.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

## FINEST CRUSHED LINSEED.

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE.

NO OIL EXTRACTED, NO BUFFAM ADDED.

£14 per ton; 15/- per cwt., carriage paid.

SIZER BROS., Seed Crushers, Tower Oil Mills, HULL.

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.  
Norton's Camomile Pills & Godfrey's  
Extract of Elder Flowers.



**NORTON'S**  
**CAMOMILE PILLS**

Largely Advertised.  
Ready Sales.  
Advertising Matter Showcards,  
framed or plain, sent on application.

NORTON'S LTD., 21 SPITAL SQ., LONDON, E.



# HUBBUCK'S PURE OXIDE OF ZINC

THROUGH THE CHIEF WHOLESALE HOUSES.

## THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, L<sup>IM</sup><sup>D</sup>

(ESTABLISHED 1785),

24 . LIME STREET, LONDON. E.C.

### CHEMICAL DISINFECTANT.

10 and 15 % CARBOLIC  
Antiseptic and Deodorising  
Powder.

Bags and casks free.

#### AGENTS WANTED

to supply Corporations and large users.

6d. and 1/- Decorated  
4/- and 8/- per doz. Boxes.

Special terms for 5 gross and up-  
wards, with agent's name and  
address thereon.

### CHESHIRE BIRD LIME.

In 1d., 2d., and 3d. tins.  
Also in 1, 2, 3, and 7 lb.  
Tins and Casks, for large  
consumers and the trade.

### FLY PAPER MATERIALS

Supplied in Wholesale quantities

#### SPECIAL TERMS.

### "COAGULINE"

(TRADE MARK).

Transparent Cement for  
Broken Articles.

### GUE CEMENT.

### GUE-TIP FIXERS

(Brass or Wood).

TIPS, WAFERS, CHALKS.

### A NEW WHITE CEMENT,

Inorganic, and almost Hydraulic.



TRADE MARK.

FOR STONE, PORCELAIN,  
POTTERY, and all VITREOUS  
SUBSTANCES.

Requires no preparation, and is easy  
and clean in application.

Prices, Circulars with Name and Address, Specimens, Show Cards, Glass Tablets, &c., &c., on application.

KAY BROTHERS LIMITED, Laboratory and Works, ST. PETERSGATE MILLS, STOCKPORT. Founded A.D. 1786. Incorporated 1887.

# MALT EXTRACT.

## E. LECONTE & CO<sup>Y</sup>.

THE LARGEST MALT EXTRACT MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.

3 GOLD MEDALS AND LEGION OF HONOUR for Scientific Improvements in the  
Manufacture of Malt Extract, &c.

DIASTASIC MALT EXTRACT, prepared in Vacuo from the finest Barley, and specially made for Manufacturing  
Chemists to combine with other preparations. Also for Medicinal purposes, Brewers, Vinegar and Wine Makers,  
Bakers, and Confectioners.

MALT EXTRACT MANUFACTURED ANY DIASTASIC STRENGTH REQUIRED.

### MALT EXTRACT AND COD LIVER OIL.

Samples and Quotations on Application.

Wholesale & Export—HORSESHOE ALLEY WAREHOUSES, BANKSIDE, LONDON, S.E.

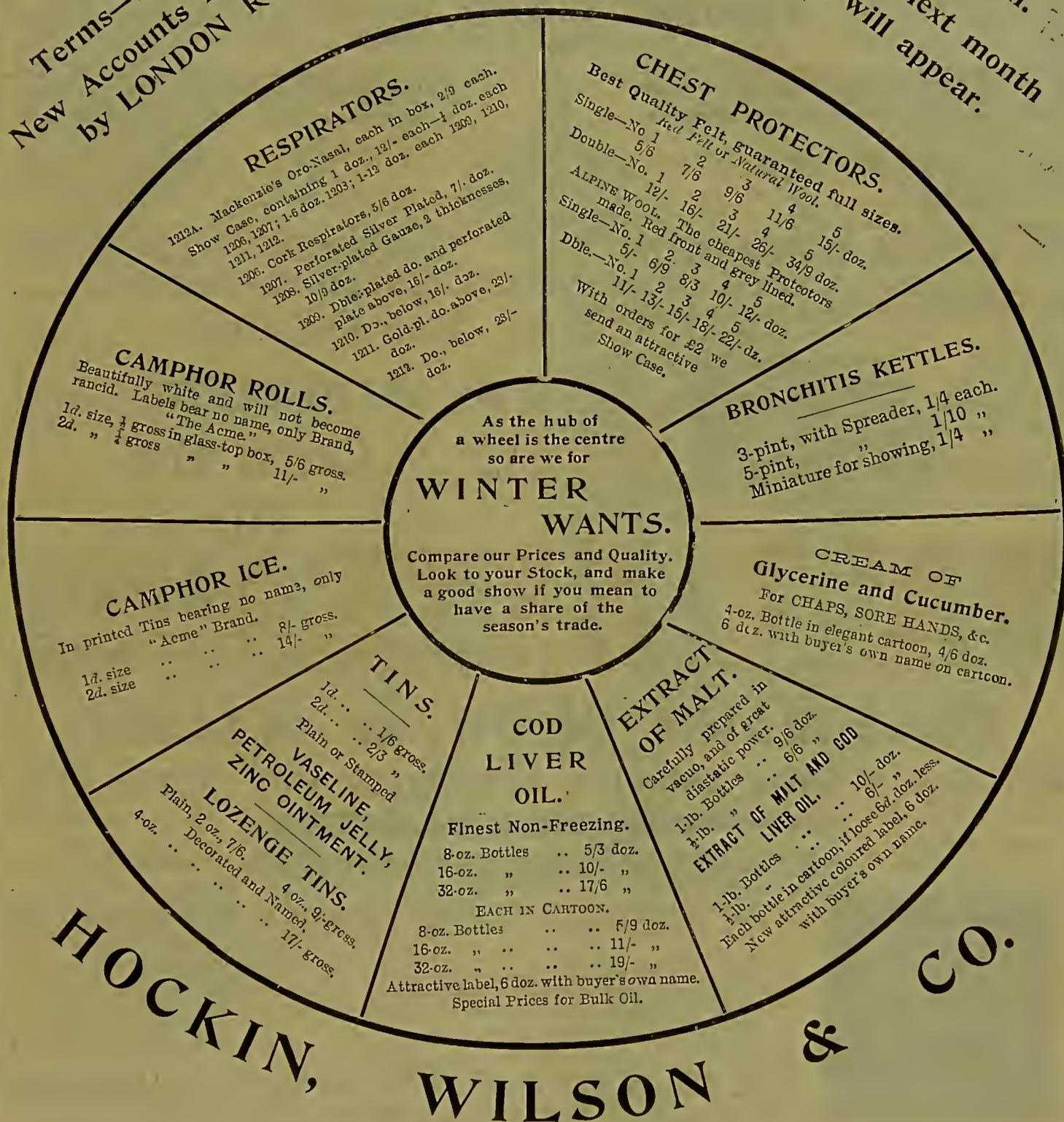
MANUFACTORIES—

ESTAIRE, LA GORGUE, MARCOING, & DUNKIRK, FRANCE.



**PRICES**  
subject to alteration  
without advice.  
**Terms—Net Monthly Account.**  
**New Accounts must be accompanied**  
**by LONDON REFERENCE.**

**FULL LIST**  
forwarded on  
application.  
Don't miss our page next month  
Fresh Goods will appear.



**HOCKIN, WILSON & CO.**  
Wholesale Druggists & Druggists' Sundriesmen,

13 to 16 New Inn Yard, 186a Tottenham Court Road, LONDON.



# CHEST & LUNG PROTECTORS.

SEASON 1894-95.



THE LARGEST SELLING LINE IS THE

**"EUREKA" MEDICATED PINE WOOL FELT**

Invented and Manufactured Solely by me.

All Full Sizes. Colour, Golden Brown. Medically prepared, Porous, and Washable.

Sizes	0	1	2	3	4	5	6		Sizes	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Single .. Per doz.	6/-	7/6	9/6	12/6	15/6	18/6	21/6		Double .. Per doz.	13/-	15/6	20/-	25/-	30/-	36/-	42/-

**FELT PROTECTORS.**

Best Quality, in Scarlet, White, Natural, and Fur Felt.

Sizes	0	1	2	3	4	5	6		Sizes	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Single .. Per doz.	4/6	5/6	7/6	9/-	11/6	15/-	19/-		Imperial Shape, Per doz.	12/6	14/6	19/6	27/-	34/-	40/-	48/-
Double..	10/6	12/-	16/-	21/-	26/-	34/-	42/-		Cuirass	13/6	15/6	20/-	23/-	35/-	42/-	50/-

**A TERRA-COTTA STATUETTE**, under Glass Show Case, supplied free of charge to those purchasing large parcels. Send for full list of all kinds.

My Goods obtainable at these prices from all Wholesale Houses, or if unable to obtain, can be had direct from me,

**VINCENT WOOD**, Manufacturer of Surgical Appliances,

3 ST. ANDREW STREET, HOLBORN CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

Steam Works, Nottingham, Herne Hill, and Carlton.

Established 1840.

**WATERPROOF****FABRICS, ETC.**HOSPITAL  
SHEETINGS.PINK  
JACONET.BANDAGE  
CLOTHS.WATER-  
PROOF  
LINT.**THE VICTORIA RUBBER CO., L.M.**

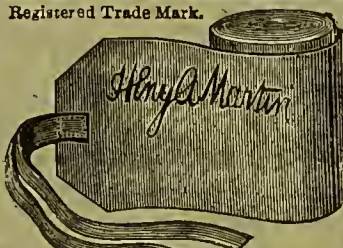
London Office and Warehouse—74 and 75 FOLE STREET, E.C.

Victoria Indiarubber Mills, EDINBURGH.

Samples, &amp;c., on application.

**DR. MARTIN'S PURE RUBBER BANDAGES.**

Registered Trade Mark.

For the  
Radical Cure  
of Varicose  
Veins, Ulcers,  
and other  
Diseases of  
the Leg.CAUTION.—Please  
order *Genuine*  
*Martin's Bandages*,  
each being  
stamped with Dr.  
Martin's signa-  
ture. All others  
are *Spurious*  
*Imitations*.Complete Price List  
Trade Discount, and  
Dr. Martin's  
Pamphlet post free.

No.	PRICES.	Feet	Inches	Each
3A. Thin, for ankle, elbow, wrist, and forearm	—	6	2 1/2	3/6
3. Thick	—	6	2 1/2	4/-
1B. Thin, for "leg below" knee..	—	10 1/2	3	5/6
1A. Thick	—	10 1/2	3	7/6
8. Thin, for leg and knee ..	—	14	3	7/6
7. Thick	—	14	3	9/6
9B. Thin, for leg and thigh ..	—	21	3	10/6
9A. Thick	—	21	3	13/6

Sole Agents—**KROHNE & SESEMANN**, SURGICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS,  
8 DUKE ST., MANCHESTER SQUARE, LONDON W.**The Original****Arnicated****Corn and****Bunion****Plasters.**

ESTABLISHED

A.D.

1848.

Please

see that

YOUNG'S

goods are

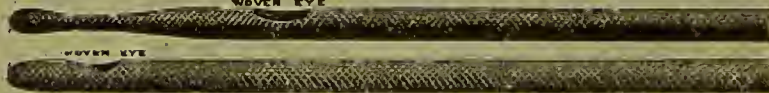
supplied, as there

are many worthless

imitations.

**HENRY YOUNG**, Manufacturer, LONDON.**ESCHMANN BROS. & WALSH.**

Inventors and Manufacturers of the

**SOFT SILK FLEXIBLE CATHETER, GUARANTEED WITH WOVEN EYES.**To be had of all Surgical  
Instrument Makers  
and Wholesale Houses.To be had of all Surgical  
Instrument Makers  
and Wholesale Houses.

HAMBRO SPECKLED

**"THE LEICESTER" PATENT WOUND & BED SORE PADS**

Prepared with a pad of absorbent cotton-wool in the middle, and a self-adhesive border. Very useful for dressing wounds, ulcers, &amp;c., and for shielding diseased surfaces from friction. Perfection for Bed Sores. Made all shapes and sizes, in boxes of 1 dozen. Can with ease be applied by patients ignorant of the science of bandaging.

An ARMY SURGEON writes:—"I think the idea is a capital one, and have no doubt but that it will be the first field dressing of the future."

Three dozen assorted (sizes inside the border: 2x2, 2x3, 3x3, 3x4, 3x5, and 4x4 inches—6 of each), on Holland, 2/6; on Waterproof Sheeting, 3/-. MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

**A. DE ST. DALMAS & CO.**, Medical Plaster Manufacturers, LEICESTER.

May be obtained of all Chemists and Wholesale Houses.

**LEECHES!**

Warranted Healthy.

Wholesale and for Exportation.  
Direct from Marshes.**FITCH & NOTTINGHAM**,

LEECH BREEDERS,

4 CANONBURY SQUARE, LONDON, N.

TRADE MARK  
REGISTERED.

All Orders by Post receive immediate attention.

**INDEX & BUYERS' GUIDE,****SEE PAGES 23, 24, 25.**



# HOT-WATER BOTTLES.



All Chemists should try our "Comfort" Hot-water Bottles, made in Drab, Red, Black and Cloth covered. Retains its heat longer, and affords a more soothing effect than any others. Free from objectionable smell, and, being fitted with Patent Safety Screw, all risk of scalding in filling is prevented.



JACONETS (Pink, Brown, & Double Texture), BED SHEETINGS, SPONGE BAGS, NURSING APRONS, WATER BEDS AND WATER CUSHIONS, ENEMAS (Patent), &c., &c.

WRITE FOR LISTS.

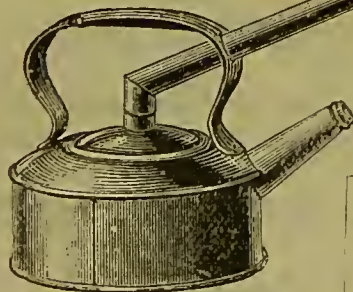
**WILLIAM CURRIE & COMPANY**

CALEDONIAN RUBBER WORKS, EDINBURGH,  
And 22 Castle Street, Falcon Square, LONDON, E.C.

NEW COMBINATION

## BRONCHITIS & TEA KETTLE

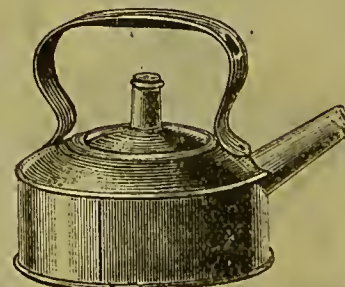
ACTS AS TEA KETTLE BY TRANSFERRING THE SCREW CAP FROM SPOUT TO COVER, THE CAP THEN FORMS A KNOB TO TEA KETTLE.



AS BRONCHITIS KETTLE.

There has long been room for improvement in connection with the ordinary bronchitis kettle. Hitherto the trouble with the thing has been that once it has done its duty by steaming away in the sick room, there is no further use for it in a healthy household. Consequently the bronchitis kettle sinks into idleness, for it is not to be expected that anyone would cultivate a continuous growth of chest complaints, just to keep it employed.

THESE KETTLES ARE CHEAPER THAN ORDINARY BRONCHITIS KETTLES, WHICH ARE USELESS FOR OTHER PURPOSES WHEN DONE WITH FOR STEAMING.



AS TEA KETTLE.

### PRICES.

ROUND, 2-qt. .. .. .	16/6 per dozen.	OVAL, 2-qt. .. .. .	20/6 per dozen.
" 3-qt. .. .. .	20/6 "	" 3 qt. .. .. .	24/6 "

Wholesale of Messrs. BARCLAY & SONS, LYNCH & CO., NEWBURY & SONS, London; AYRTON & SAUNDERS, Liverpool; and all Druggists' Sundrymen, or of the Makers—

**G. ANDREWS & CO., 180 HIGH STREET, WALTHAMSTOW.**



## SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE TRADE

### THE NORTH LONDON CLASS BOTTLE COMPANY

(I. ISAACS & CO., Proprietors)

Beg to state that they have removed to more extensive premises at the Midland Railway Goods Depot, St. Pancras, Office and Warehouse, 105 MIDLAND ROAD, ST. PANCRAS, LONDON, N.W., where please address to us for the future. We beg to call attention to the superior quality of the Bottles we are now making, and which we supply at the following low prices:—

The NEW SHAPE FLAT BOTTLES, with rounded edges, or the ordinary kind, plain or graduated—

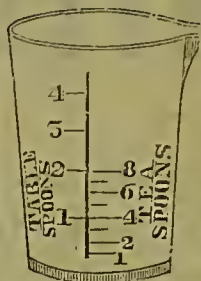
3 and 4 ounce .. ..	8'0 per gross.
6 " 8 " .. ..	9 0 "
10 " 12 " .. ..	12 0 "
16 " .. ..	16 0 "

Oval, Octagon, or direct Square shape the same price.

Six gross and upwards, assorted or otherwise, are carriage paid to any address in England; smaller quantities not carriage paid.

Established upwards of 50 years at 25 Francis Street, Tottenham Court Road, London.

## GRADUATED GLASS MEASURES

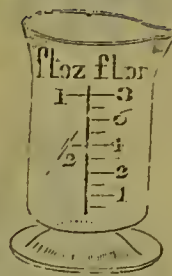


BOAT-SHAPE FEEDERS,  
BOTTLES, FUNNELS,  
SYRINGES,

THERMOMETERS,  
DRUGGISTS'  
CLASSWARE,

AND  
CHEMICAL APPARATUS  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Shipping and Wholesale Trade  
only.



**F. H. TAYLOR & CO.**

28, 29, & 30 Glasshouse Yard, LONDON, E.C.

## R. H. BARRETT'S PATENT CAPPED BOTTLE

THE ONLY REALLY PERFECT BOTTLE FOR VASELINE, POMADES,  
DRY POWDERS, ETC.

### NOTICE REDUCTION IN PRICES.

PRICES (in 5-gross Lots):—Fitted with STRONG METAL CAPS, CORK-LINED, in various colours, very attractive in appearance—1 oz., 10/6; 1½ oz., 11/- 2 oz., 11/6; 8 oz., 13/6; 4 oz., 15/6 per gross. TALL SERIES.

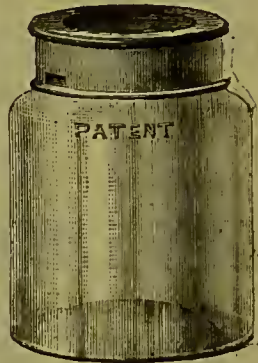
CHEMISTS' AND PERFUMERS' BOTTLES IN GREAT VARIETY, PLAIN OR STOPPERED.

**R. H. BARRETT,**

FLINT GLASS BOTTLE WORKS,

THE OVAL, CAMBRIDGE HEATH, LONDON, E.

Telegraphic Address—"FOREFRONT LONDON."



## THE INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT

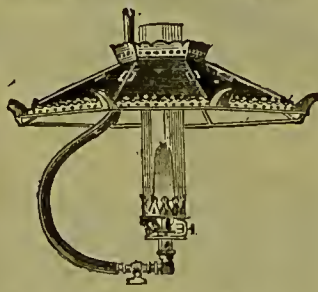
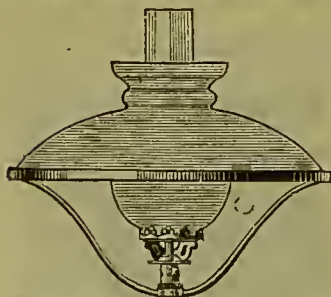
(WELSBACH SYSTEM).

TREBLE THE LIGHT WITH HALF THE GAS  
OF ORDINARY GAS BURNERS.

## SUPERIOR TO ELECTRIC LIGHT

At One-eighth the Cost.

Can be attached to Existing Gas Fittings.



BRILLIANT, COOL, SOFT, STEADY LIGHT.

THE LIGHT for HOME or BUSINESS.

Full particulars Post Free on application to the  
**Incandescent Gas Light Co., Ltd.**  
PALMER ST., WESTMINSTER, LONDON.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE KINGDOM.

BUY THE BEST

## OIL PUMP

AND SAVE

OIL, TIME, MONEY.

THOUSANDS IN USE.

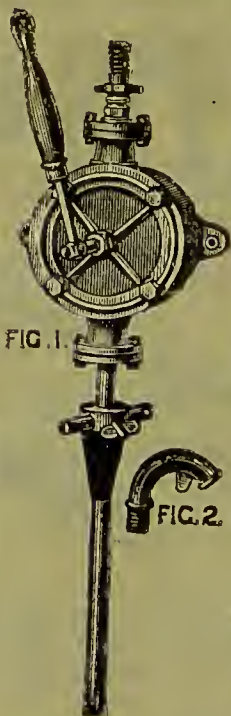


FIG. 2

We have bought the Stock of these Pumps from

MESSRS. PONTIFEX & WOOD,

SHOE LANE, LONDON,

Who have given up this part of their business,  
and it is our intention to continue same.

We hold a Good Stock, and can give  
Prompt Delivery.

Write for full particulars and prices of The "Farrington"  
Patent Oil Pumps to

**W. H. WILLCOX & CO.**

34 & 36 Southwark Street,  
LONDON, S.E.



# BOXES

ESTABLISHED  
1839  
ESTABLISHED

ROUND, OVAL, SQUARE, or FOLDING, for the  
**DRUG, DRYSALTERY, AND CONFECTIONERY TRADES.**

LABELS, WHEN PRINTED TO OUR INSTRUCTIONS, WE PUT ON PILL  
AND OTHER BOXES FREE OF CHARGE.

## BOXES AND CASES FOR

Baking Powder, Black Lead, Bottles, Camphor Ball, Capsules, Castor Oil, Cough Lozenges, Dispensing Powder, Eye Ointment, Fancy Boxes, Fuller's Earth, Folding Boxes, Glass Top Outers, Homoeopathic Bottles, Insect Powders, Ink Cases, Jewellery, Lozenge, Lip Salve, Magnesia, Metal Paste, Marking Ink, Nipple Shields, Night Lights, Parcel Post Pastilles, Pills, Potash Tablets, Plasters, Salt Lemon, Seidlitz Powder, Starch Gloss, Soaps, Soda Powder, Syringes, Tapers, Tooth Powder, Violet Powder, &c.

**ROBINSON & SONS, LIM., WHEATBRIDGE MILLS & CHESTERFIELD.**  
**HOLMBROOK WORKS,**

And 55 FANN STREET, ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON.

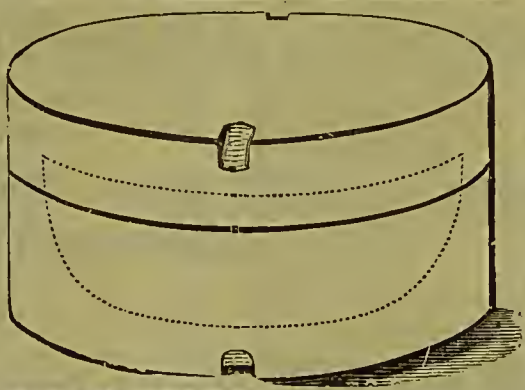
# WILLIAM TOOGOOD.

**TOOGOOD'S**

IMPROVED PATENT

**EARTHENWARE  
COVERED POTS**

Are claimed to be the most  
perfect and convenient yet offered to  
the Trade.



Owing to the increasing demand  
for our Patent Pots, we have in-  
troduced a Special *THIN* Series  
for Dispensing.

These Pots are beautifully  
glazed and finished, and, being  
very light, are specially adapted  
for sending by post.

ORDINARY THICKNESS—

1 dr.	2 dr.	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	3	4	6	8 ounces.
1/6	1/6	1/6	1/8	1/10	2/-	2/3	2/10	3/6	4/6	5/6 per doz.

THIN FOR DISPENSING—

$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	3	4	6	8 ounces.
1/7	1/9	2/-	2/2	2/5	3/-	4/-	5/-	6/- per doz.

**TOOGOOD'S DISPENSING BOTTLES**  
**TOOGOOD'S PERFUMERY BOTTLES**  
**TOOGOOD'S MEASURES**  
**TOOGOOD'S DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES**

ILLUSTRATED  
PRICE LIST FORWARDED  
POST FREE  
ON APPLICATION.

**BURLINGTON BUILDINGS, HEDDON ST., REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.**



# SPRATT'S PATENT PET DOG CAKES.

RETAILED IN

7-lb. or 14-lb. Tins or Boxes, or in  $\frac{1}{4}$ -cwt.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -cwt. or cwt. Cases.



ASSIST DENTITION & FORM A VALUABLE DIET FOR PUPPIES AFTER WEANING.

SOLD IN

7-lb. or 14-lb. Tins or Boxes, or  $\frac{1}{4}$ -cwt.  $\frac{1}{2}$ -cwt., or cwt. Cases.

TRADE TERMS OF

**SPRATT'S PATENT LIMITED, BERMONDSEY, LONDON, S.E.**  
OR YOUR WHOLESALE HOUSE.

"IZAL" IS THE

NEW NON-POISONOUS DISINFECTANT,

**IZAL**

And is now  
supplied by the chief  
Wholesale Houses.

Show Cards,  
Pamphlets,  
Printed Matter,  
And any information  
the Trade may require,  
can be obtained on  
application to

Allen & Hanburys,  
BETHNAL GREEN,  
LONDON.

Who are the Sole Bottling  
Agents for the Manufactur-  
ers.



EDINBURGH, 1890.

BOTH  
HIGHEST  
AWARDS.



JAMAICA, 1891.

## DISINFECTANTS.

"Pineolas" Powders, Fluids, and Soaps; Carbolic  
Powders, Fluids, and Soaps; Crude Carbolic Acid;  
95.97% Pale Carbolic Acid; 97.99% Water-white Acid;  
Petroleum Jelly.

**SHEEP DIPS, POWDER AND FLUID.**

**WANDSWORTH CHEMICAL WORKS, LTD.**

WANDSWORTH, S.W.

AGENCY—116 PRINCESS STREET, MANCHESTER.

AGENTS WANTED.

## CHLORIDE OF LIME!

IN AIRTIGHT, WATERPROOF & ODOURLESS PACKAGES.

SILVER I.H.E. MEDAL 1884. NATIONAL CHEMICAL CO. CHLORIDE OF LIME CO. TRADE MARK.

**LIST OF PRICES**

24 lb. Box	1 lb.	6/6
24 lb. "	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	7/-
24 lb. "	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	8/-
24 lb. "	(ASSORTED)	7/3
24 lb. "	1 GROSS	19. 8/-

N.C. Co. INVENTORS AND SOLE MAKERS. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS!  
**NATIONAL CHEMICAL CO. LONDON.**

## "THE ONLY GENUINE" GOVERNMENT DISINFECTANT

**CHEAPEST CARBOLIC POWDER**

IN DECORATED TINS PER GROSS

GREEN 15% & BLACK	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Size	45/-
	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	90/-
BLACK & GOLD	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Size	1 lb, 40/-
	2 lb, 60/-	

ALSO IN CASKS & PACKAGES  
FLUIDS, ACIDS, SOAPS ETC

TO BE HAD FROM  
ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

**THE GOVERNMENT SANITARY Co LONDON**



# FEVER AND SMALL POX HOSPITALS, CANAL BOATS, &c.

Uniform Quality  
and  
Strength  
Guaranteed.

Elwin Turner, Esq., M.R.C.S.L., L.A.S., Medical Officer of Health,  
Stourbridge Union Rural Sanitary Authority, writes 13th June, 1894:—

"I consider Odams' Carbolic Powder a very potent and genuine article,  
I have used it with much satisfaction in Fever and Small Pox Hospitals."

Mr. R. Dykes, Inspector of Nuisances and Canal Boats,  
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"I have used largely of Messrs. Odams & Co.'s  
Disinfecting Fluid, and in cases of infectious  
diseases it has given great satisfaction."

UNEQUALLED  
FOR  
DOMESTIC USE.

## ODAMS' IMPROVED SHEEP DIP.

Andrew Blake, Farm Steward to Her Majesty  
the Queen, Osborne, Cowes, I.W., writes September  
18th, 1893:—

"'Odams' Fluid Dip' is fatal to insect life in any animal, and as a Sheep  
Dip it is not surpassed by the best I have tried."

MANURE  
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT



MANUFACTURERS  
TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

For  
Evidence of  
Value  
and Agencies  
open,  
address the  
Secretary.

ODAMS' MANURE AND CHEMICAL COMPANY, Limited. HEAD OFFICE: 116 Fenchurch Street, LONDON, E.C.

# DAY, SON & HEWITT,

LARGEST MAKERS IN THE WORLD OF

## HORSE & CATTLE MEDICINES.



THE GREATEST  
ANIMAL  
RESTORATIVE  
OF THE AGE.



For Fret, Colic, or Gripes in Horses, Hoven or Blown Cattle and Sheep, and General  
Debility in Stock. Of exceptional value for Colds, Chills, Scour, Diarrhoea, &c., &c.

Price 1s. 9d. per Bottle; 20s. per dozen.

### THE CHEMICAL EXTRACT.

For Kicks, Cuts, Bruises, Sore Withers, Swellings,  
Strains of Ligaments and Tendons, Saddle  
Galls, &c. It rapidly relieves Straining and  
Painful after Calving and Lambing, and is the  
remedy for Swollen Udders and Sore Teats.

Price 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 7s. per bot.

### THE CASEODYNE.

Used as Laudanum for parturition in Mares,  
Cows, and Ewes, when there is great pain ex-  
hibited with feverish symptoms. Highly bene-  
ficial for Inflammatory Colic or Enteritis, and  
for severe forms of Diarrhoea.

Price 3s. 6d. per Large Bottle.

### THE RED DRENCH.

For Colds, Indigestion, Costiveness, Yellow, Snr-  
feits, Loss of Oud, Pleurisy, Hidebound, Red  
Water, &c. For cleansing and checking feverish  
symptoms in Cows and Ewes after parturition.

Price (Cows) 13s. per doz.; (Ewes)  
3s. 6d. per doz.

### THE "ORIGINAL" STOCK-BREEDER'S MEDICINE CHESTS,

For Horses, Cattle, and Sheep. Prices, £1 8s. 9d. and £2 16s. 6d.

### THE "ORIGINAL" HORSE-KEEPER'S MEDICINE CHESTS,

For all ailments in Horses. Prices, £1 10s. and £2 17s. 6d.

## ROYAL ANIMAL MEDICINE MANUFACTORY, 22 DORSET ST., LONDON, W.

Liberal Discounts to Foreign Buyers.

Trade Terms and full particulars on application.

Attractive Show-cards and Handbills sent with each order.



## WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.

### JEWSBURY & BROWN'S

## ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE.



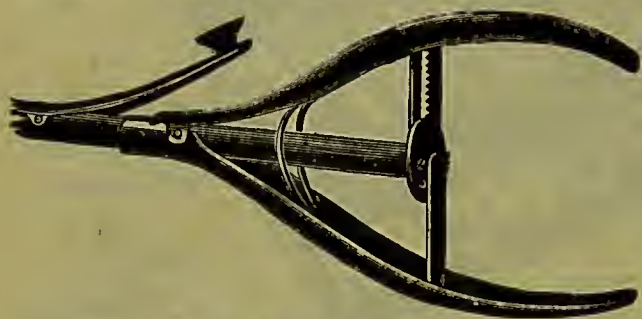
This old-established and increasingly favourite Dentifrice has been over Sixty Years before the Public. It is warranted to retain its properties and keep in good condition in any climate. The original and only genuine is manufactured solely by

**JEWSBURY & BROWN, Chemists, MANCHESTER,**

and is distinguishable by the Trade Mark, printed in red and green, a facsimile of which is annexed. Particular attention should be paid to this guarantee of genuineness, as numerous imitations are offered. Sold universally by Chemists and Perfumers, at 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.

The Trade and Shippers supplied by the leading houses in London and elsewhere. Bills and Show Cards forwarded on receipt of address cards and directions for enclosure.

## THE AUTOMATIC REVOLVING HAIR CURLING IRON.



Press the Handles and the Rod Curls your Hair.

*THE LATEST THING IN HAIR CURLERS.*

You do not have to turn the Iron (as is the case with all others), but simply press the Handles, and the Rod turns and curls the hair.

The Curler operates so quickly one heating is sufficient to curl the hair. It's done in a minute.

Price 18s. per dozen net.

**BARCLAY & SONS (Ltd.), 95 Farringdon Street, LONDON, E.C.**

## THE WANT OF THE DAY!

**NO MORE SOFT LINEN WHEN STARCHED.**

*Used in the Royal Laundries.*

*Should be used in Every House.*



Registered No. 40378.

*Once Tried, Always Wanted.*

*Makes Old Linen like New.*

The Greatest Boon ever offered to the Laundress for imparting an IVORY-FINISH to Starched Linen, Laces, &c. It does not stick to spider-web-like materials.

From the Chief Laundress to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales:—West Newton, near Lynn, Norfolk, Aug. 29, 1879. Sir,—Having tried your "STARCH GLOSS," I certainly think it a great improvement—far superior to any I have tried.  
Yours truly,  
E. ELDER.  
To Mr. CRITCHLEY.

Sold by Chemists and Druggists, Grocers, Oilmen, &c., in Packets at 1d., 3d., 6d., and 1s. each.

PREPARED ONLY BY

**T. CRITCHLEY, CHEMIST AND WHOLESALE DRUGGIST, BLACKBURN.**

LONDON DEPOT—2 BEECH STREET, E.C.

## THE "STIPENDUM" STOPPER CO., LIM.

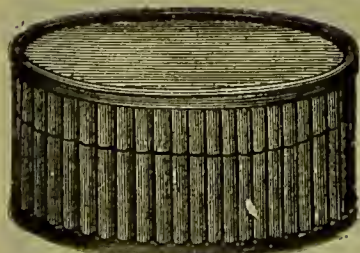
47 LAMB'S CONDUIT ST., LONDON, W.C.,

MANUFACTURE THE FOLLOWING SPECIALITIES—

"STIPENDUM" CORK STOPPERS, in all sizes.

"STIPENDUM" CORK-LINED CAPS, for Pomade Bottles.

"STIPENDUM" OPENERS, for Stoppered Aerated-water Bottles.



**"STIPENDUM" GREASE-PROOF COVERED POTS,**

IN TERRA COTTA, CHOCOLATE, AND BLACK.

The Grease-Proof Covered Pots have perfectly-fitting lids, are practically unbreakable and the only articles really answering the purpose intended.  
To be had of all Druggists' Sundriesmen. Wholesale only of the Company.



# HAGGERTY'S CURACOF.

OF IMMENSE VALUE IN EVERY STAGE OF COUGH.

Altogether unrivalled in Whooping-cough, Croup, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Asthma, Consumption, &c., &c.

Entirely free from Narcotic Drugs. In 1/1½ Bottles only.

HAGGERTY'S CURACOF WORKS, West Street, CHARLTON, LONDON, S.E.

## W. SUTTON & CO.,

76 CHISWELL STREET (late 10 Bow Churchyard), LONDON,

SOLE MAKERS OF THE

## ORIGINAL BATEMAN'S DROPS & DAFFY'S ELIXIR.

Proprietary Medicines, Perfumery, Mineral Waters, Lozenges, Druggists' and Photographic Sundries.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

# SOLPORT BROS.

Telegram—  
"SOLPORT, LONDON."

66, Shaftesbury Street, LONDON, N.  
New North Road,

Manufacturers for Wholesale and Export of

## BATH & FLESH GLOVES, STRAPS, PADS, &c.

CHEST PROTECTORS, CORN and BUNION PLASTERS, &c.

## LOOFAHS & LOOFAH GOODS.

Buyers and Shippers should write for our full Illustrated Price List.

## AUTUMNAL & WINTER LINES.

### TINS.

	Per Gross.
1d. Ointment ..	1/9
1d. Vaseline ..	1/11
2d. Ointment ..	2/2
2d. Vaseline ..	2/4
These are Silver Colour.	
Special prices for large lots.	

### THERMOMETERS.

Clinical .. each	2/-
" per doz.	21/-
" super. "	30/-
Bath, Small Wood	
per doz.	7/-
" Larger "	10/-
" Tin Case (cheap)	
per doz.	7/-

### PAPYROLES.

6d.	8d.	9d.	1/-
3/6	4/-	6/-	7/6

### ALKARAM.

2/-, per doz. 17/-

### PUFF BOXES.

	Per doz.
6d. China ..	4/-
1/- " ..	8/-

### COMBS:

	Per doz.
New Spiral (Metal)	6/-
Retails	1/-
Quite a new line.	

### CHEST PROTECTORS.

Scarlet Felt.	
Best quality, Single—	
Nos.	
1 2 3 4 5 6	
5/9 8/- 9/6 11/6 15/6 21/6	
Best quality, Double—	
13/ 17/6 21/6 27/ 36/ 43/	
Cheaper quality obtained to order with but little delay.	

### NIAGARA MILLS

### TOILET PAPER.

1/6 Retail, per doz. 9/-

### IMPERIAL LAVENDER SMELLING SALTS.

6d., per doz. 4/-

### RESPIRATORS.

1/-	1/6	2/-	2/6	3/6
7/6	10/-	14/-	17/-	27/-

### BRONCHITIS KETTLES.

	Small	Large
Round..	1/2	1/8
Oval ..	1/9	2/-

### LIP SALVES.

1d. ..	per gross 7/6
6d. Floral, per doz.	2/-

### COTTON WOOL.

1/- and 1/3 lb.	
Ditto Absorbent—	
1/-, 1/4, 1/6 lb.	
Lint, 1/3, 1/8, 2/8 lb.	

### CEYLON TEA.

In Air-tight Lead Packets.	
Retail 1/10, per lb.	1/60
" 2/4, " 1/1	
" 2/6, " 2/-	

## JEWSBURY & BROWN,

MANCHESTER,

Are now advertising

## WHITE HELIOTROPE OIL.

A HIGH-CLASS  
DRESSING  
AND STIMULANT  
FOR THE HAIR.

IT WILL NOT DYE.

2/- PER BOTTLE.

AGENTS.—F. Newbery & Sons, W. Edwards & Son, Barclay & Sons (Limited), J. Sanger & Son, and all Patent Medicine Houses.

## ADVERTISING BALLOON CO. ALTRINCHAM, ENGLAND.

Advertising Balloons, printed with name, trade, and address, from 12/- per gross; each Balloon fitted with the improved long nozzle, so that a child can blow them out. We put name, &c., one side, and any figure the other. As a testimony to the quality of our manufactures, the largest advertising firms in the world have adopted our goods in preference to foreign-made articles. Makers of all kinds of Pessaries, Skins, Sheet Rubber Surgical Appliances, &c., &c. Special terms for Shipping and the Wholesale.

Notice.—To prevent disappointment, no notice will be taken of application for wholesale terms unless accompanied with bona-fide manufacturer's references.

Sample Rooms—9 Newton St., PICCADILLY, MANCHESTER.

321 VICTORIA ARCADE, AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

54 QUEEN STREET, MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

A. D. DOUGLAS, Agent.

## FRANCIS NEWBERRY & SONS

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIESMEN,

1 & 3 KING EDWARD STREET, LONDON.



# BOWLING & GOVIER,

## SHOP FITTERS,

GUN STREET, BRUSHFIELD STREET, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

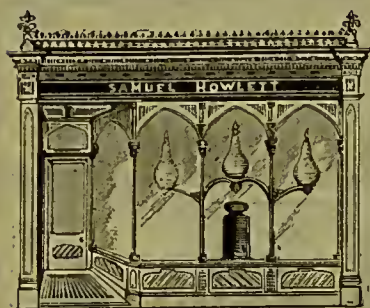
NOTICE.—See the Shops recently fitted in our Modern Style, and send for Estimates for Best Work at Lowest Prices.

Burrow's Drug Stores, Westbourne Grove.  
Bowden's Drug Stores, Edgware Road.  
May's Drug Stores, London Wall.  
Bruce's Drug Stores, Ealing.  
Goss & Co.'s Drug Stores, Oxford Street.  
Mr. Lewis's Drug Stores, Kilburn.

Messrs. Robson & Son's Drug Stores, Scarborough.  
Lewes' Drug Stores, 64 Baker Street.  
Mr. Bateman, Finchley Road.  
Messrs. Thomas Brothers, Cheltenham.  
Mr. Chabot, Tunbridge Wells.  
Mr. Francis, Carmarthen.

Mr. Pettinger, Hampstead.  
Mr. Grose, Swansea.  
South Wales Drug Company, Cardiff.  
Mr. Southon, Leadenhall Street.  
Mr. Watson, Maryport.  
Messrs. Williams & Co., Cardiff.

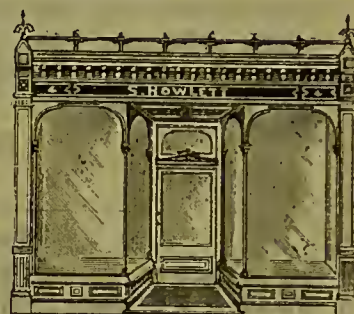
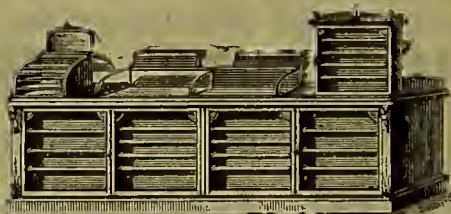
"A thing of beauty is a joy for ever." So is a well-fitted Shop.



Established 1830.  
**S. HOWLETT,**  
MEDICAL AND  
**GENERAL SHOP FITTER.**

Shop-Front Builder and Show-Case Maker.

EXPORT ORDERS CAREFULLY PACKED AND SHIPPED.



SHOPS FITTED by Contract, in Town or Country, with every requisite, on the most improved principles, and at lowest prices.  
NUMEROUS REFERENCES may be obtained of Leading Chemists in all parts of the Kingdom.

A LARGE STOCK of New and Second-hand Fittings and Cases to be sold very CHEAP.  
CABINET FITTER to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.  
PLANS and ESTIMATES SUPPLIED.

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ESTABLISHED HALF A CENTURY.

# GEO. TREBLE & SON,

## CHEMISTS' SHOP FITTERS.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES SUPPLIED FREE OF CHARGE.

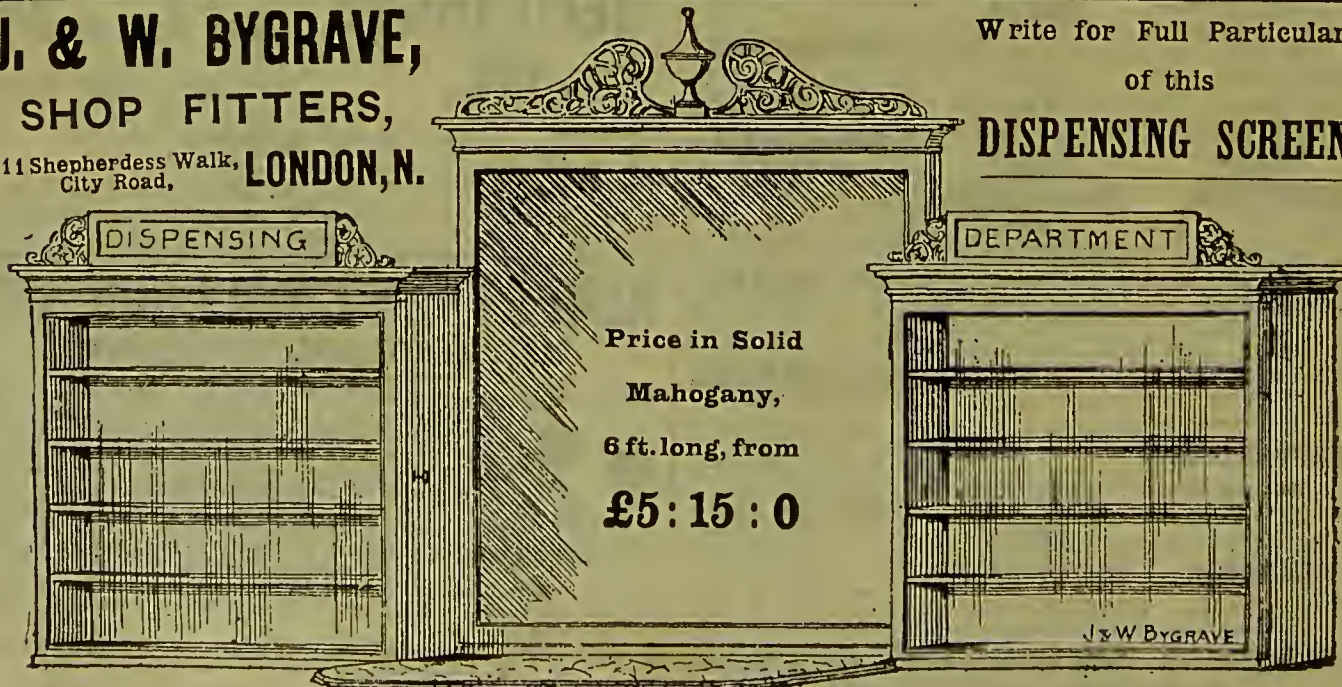
59 AND 61 RHODES STREET, HOLLOWAY, LONDON, N.

**J. & W. BYGRAVE,**  
SHOP FITTERS,

111 Shepherdess Walk, City Road, LONDON, N.

Write for Full Particulars  
of this

**DISPENSING SCREEN.**





PARIS 'EXHIBITION, 1889.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO



# "SALVO PETROLIA"

Absolutely Genuine Paraffinum Molle of the very Purest Form, and we claim that it is superior to Vaseline.

Manufactured by the Proprietors in Five distinct qualities—

**WHITE, LEMON, YELLOW, GOLDEN, AND VETERINARY.**

PACKED IN TINS, 1, 5, 10, 14, 28, 56, and 112 lbs.—Also in 3-cwt. casks.

*Samples and Prices on application.*

## "EDIBLE SALVO PETROLIA,"

For Public Speakers, Actors, and Singers.  
1s. 6d. per Tube.

## "OLEUM DEELINÆ"

(REGISTERED).

Universally adopted by the Medical Profession for  
**OPHTHALMIA, SCURVY, RINGWORM, ECZEMA,  
AND ALL SKIN-DISEASES.**

For External and Internal Irritation of every kind.

PACKED IN CASES—

One Doz. 1s. 6d. Bottles; One Doz. 2s. 6d. Bottles.

Pint Bottles, 4s. 6d. each, less Trade Discounts.

For Hospital and Dispensary purposes in larger quantities.

**TESTIMONIALS MAY BE HAD UPON APPLICATION.**

The above are Manufactured Solely by the Proprietors,

# THE DEE OIL COMPY.

**LIMITED.**

Works—SALTNEY, CHESTER.

LONDON OFFICES—

## 49 LIME STREET, E.C.

Liverpool, Dublin, Manchester, Glasgow, Hull, Cardiff,  
Bristol, Belfast, Barrow-in-Furness, Nottingham,  
Paris, Hamburg, &c.

**SHIRLEY'S  
CORNER.**

## ETIENNE'S XMAS PERFUMES.

6d. Oval, with Sprinkler ... } 1 doz. in box, 3/9.  
6d. Cannon " ... } Each in fancy box, 4/3.  
2 in a fancy box, 8/-.

6d. Ring, cut stoppered, 4/- doz; 3 in a fancy box, 17/-

English feather stoppered bottle, very prettily got up, 6 in a box, 7/- doz.; 3 in a box, 7/6 doz.; each in a box, 8/- doz.

No. 355. Handsome globe-stoppered fancy line, specially suitable for the season. 6 in a box, 8/- doz; 3 in a box, 8/6; each in box with fall front, 9/6.

1/- Lubins, stoppered, 3 in a box, 8/- doz.; 1/- Sprinklers, well got up, 7/- doz.

Lavender Water and Eau de Cologne, in actinic green "Hollands Gin" shape bottles, 3/6 and 6/- doz.; Lavender and Cologne, in green tubes, 2/6 and 3/3 doz.

Perfume in Bulk. Triple, 9/- lb.; double, 7/- lb.

Good 6d. Line of China Scents assorted patterns, 3/6 doz; 1 doz. in fall-front box, 3/6 doz.

No. 196. Globe-shape fancy bottles, holding 14 drachms, 13/- doz. Fancy swing stand, bottle standing in floral wreath, 11/- doz.

Carded Scents. List on application.

Etienne's Flavouring Essences. 1d., 7/6 gross; 3d 1 doz. on card, 1/10 doz; 6d., 3/- doz.

6d. Sprays, assorted colours, 4/- doz.

**PLEASE ORDER EARLY.**

SHIRLEY BROS., 105-7 Whitecross St., LONDON, E.C.

# Camphor Petroleum AND Ice Jelly.

Artistic  
Tins.

With  
Labels.

Prettily  
Enamelled.

A Novel  
Line.

9/-

GROSS,

in 3-dozen  
Cartons.



A Novel  
Line.

7/6

GROSS,

in 3-dozen  
Cartons.

*Special discount on quantities of 10 to 100 gross:*

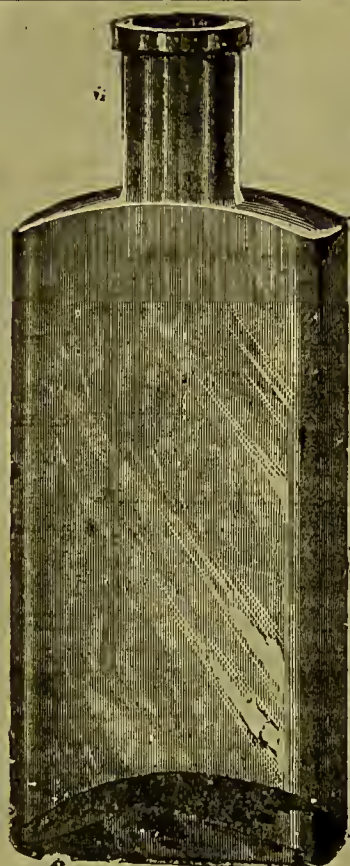
# BLEASDALE, LTD. YORK



# ESTABLISHED 50 YEARS

AND

# ACTIVE STILL.



FLAT—with Round Edges.



**ALL SIZES, SHAPES, AND COLOURS.**

## DISPENSING BOTTLES.

**BEST QUALITY.**

SUITABLE FOR A HIGH-CLASS TRADE.

### GREEN FLINT.

Flats (ordinary and round edges), Ovals, Direct Squares, Rounds and Octagons (plain, graduated, and lettered),

3	4	6	8	12	16 oz.
10/-	10/-	11/6	11/6	16/6	21/6 per gross.

### WHITE VIALS (Plain and Graduated),

1/2	1	1 1/2	2	3	4 oz.
4/2	4/5	5/1	5/9	7/9	9/- per gross.

A second quality supplied at lower prices.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

**SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO LARGE BUYERS.**

## FEEDING BOTTLES.

No.	6 1/2-inch Rubber Tube.	Small lots.	2-grs. lots.	5-grs. lots.
				Per Gross.

1.—Green Bottles, Boxwood Top Corks, White Fittings	...	24/6	23/6	23/-
3.—Ditto, Black Fittings	...	27/-	26/-	25/6
				White glass 2/6 per gross extra.
				China tops 1/6 per gross extra.
64.—Green Bottles, Glass Screw Stoppers, White Fittings	...	29/-	28/-	27/6
66.—Ditto, Black Fittings	...	31/6	30/6	30/-
				White Glass 3/- per gross extra.

These prices include 1 doz. partitioned Wood Boxes. If Bottles are loose 1/9 per gross less.

Supplied each Bottle in Cardboard Box at 4/6 per gross extra.

Revised Price List (Illustrated), containing full particulars of above and many other kinds, sent on application to

# KILNER BROTHERS,

No. 3 GREAT NORTHERN GOODS STATION, KING'S CROSS, LONDON.





# CLINICAL THERMOMETERS

- .....
- |   |      |            |
|---|------|------------|
| No. 1. Constricted Stem, Red indestructible Index .   | 16/- | per Dozen. |
| „ 2. Constricted Stem, Red indestructible Index, flat back to prevent rolling . . . . .                 | 18/- | „          |
| „ 3. Constricted Stem, Red indestructible Index, magnifying front . . . . .                             | 24/- | „          |
| „ 4. Constricted Stem, Red indestructible Index, $\frac{1}{2}$ or 1 minute magnifying front . . . . .   | 30/- | „          |
| „ 5. Constricted Stem, “Ordinary,” Black indestructible Index . . . . .                                 | 24/- | „          |
| „ 6. Constricted Stem, “Ordinary,” Black indestructible Index, $\frac{1}{2}$ minute . . . . .           | 30/- | „          |
| „ 7. Constricted Stem, Black indestructible Index, flat back to prevent rolling . . . . .               | 30/- | „          |
| „ 8. Constricted Stem, Black indestructible Index, magnifying lens . . . . .                            | 42/- | „          |
| „ 9. Constricted Stem, Black indestructible Index, magnifying lens, $\frac{1}{2}$ or 1 minute . . . . . | 60/- | „          |

GUARANTEED.

Numbers 5 to 9 are guaranteed, and supplied either loose or on handsome Show Cards displaying six. Customers' own names can be placed on numbers 5 to 9 (but not on numbers 1 to 4) without extra charge for orders of not less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  dozen of any one number, or 1 dozen assorted.

From the nature of their construction, Clinical Thermometers are exceedingly fragile, and there is considerable risk of breakage in their transmission, either through the post or by any other mode of conveyance. We use every precaution in packing, but do not guarantee safe delivery, and can only supply them at the risk of purchasers, and only accept orders on these conditions.

**AYRTON & SAUNDERS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS, LIVERPOOL**

Postal Address :  
“Ayrton & Saunders Liverpool.”

Telephone No. :  
423.

Telegraphic Address :  
“Sundries Liverpool.”



# CARD SPACES.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO THE PUBLISHER.

## THE "MORSTADT" Cachets

Are the most digestible, flexible, and elegant in the market, and are fast replacing all competitors. The Cachets are made to hold from 3 to 18 grains Quinine or Salicylic Acid.

MORSTADT "CACHET CLOSING APPARATUS, to easily and speedily close 12 Cachets at one operation, from 12/- to 30/-.

SMALL APPARATUS, to fill and close 1 Cachet at a time, from 2/8 to 6/8.

THOMAS CHRISTY & CO., 25 Lime Street, LONDON, E.C.

## GRETA BRAND PRÆCIP.

Much Lighter and Finer than any other in the Market.

Prices and Samples on application to SOLE AGENTS—

H. E. Stevenson & Co.,

130 Southwark Street, LONDON, S.E.

## FLETCHERS' HYDROBROMATES.

Sole Manufacturers—

Fletcher, Fletcher and Co.,

North London Chemical Works,

HOLLOWAY, LONDON, N.

## JUNE'S HEALTH BATH SALT.

A new refreshing and invigorating preparation which meets with a ready sale wherever introduced.

GOOD PROFIT GUARANTEED.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES & TERMS,

LANDOR, ANDERSON & CO., 165 FENCHURCH STREET, E.C.



E. H. THIELLAY'S (Registered 1867)  
**EAU F. JOUVENCE, GOLDEN.**

Producing Flaxen Golden Hair.

Gold Medal, PARIS, 1887. PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

This is a very superior article. In Bottles at 3/6, 6/-, & 10/-.

All Wholesale Houses, or direct from

**E. H. THIELLAY**

Parfumeur-Chimiste, Amersham Park, New Cross, LONDON S.E.  
(SHOWROOMS AT CHARING CROCE HOTEL.) [3]

VINT'S PATENT

3/6 & 6/6 doz.

**MENTHOL**

WHICH  
WON'T BREAK OFF.



See page 99 in Diary.

## HAND-PICKED GUM ARABIC.

Wholesale and Export Druggists before buying elsewhere should apply to

**FREDK. FINK & CO.**

10 & 11 MINCING LANE, LONDON, E.C. [2]

## PRECIPITATED CHALK, WHITEST & PUREST.

CHEAPEST SELLERS IN THE MARKET.

ALSO CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND OILS.

APPLY TO

AUG. LEVERMORE & CO., 8, LIME STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Invaluable  
for  
Cyclists,  
Footballers,  
Golfers,

## RYPONA

For Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica,  
Sprains, &c.; also for Cuts, Wounds,  
Bolls, and Skin Affections.  
Of all Chemists and Patent Medicine  
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This preparation does not contain any poison which is included in Part 1, Schedule A of the Poisons Act; therefore the signature of the purchaser is not required.

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Per lb., 10d.; W. Qts., per lb., 9½d.; 10 Gall. Casks,  
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## GINGER WINE ESSENCE.

Made from the finest Jamaica Ginger for the immediate production of a delicious stimulating Temperance Beverage.

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*Does not infringe the requirements of the Excise Regulations, and may be sold without fear.*

1/- lb.; W. Qts., 10d. lb.; 6d. bottles, 4/- dozen; 1/- bottles, 7/- dozen.

## FLEXIBLE MEDICINAL CAPSULES.

PACKED  
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## CHEST PROTECTORS AND VESTS

For Shielding the Lungs.



FIG. 3.  
Double, for the Chest and Back.



FIG. 4.  
Single, Chest Protector.



FIG. 5.  
Vest, a Shield for the Lungs.

### CHAMOIS AND FLANNEL.

		No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5
Fig. 3.	Plain or Perforated ... per doz.	19/	25/	31/	38/	46/
Fig. 4.	Plain or Perforated ... „	8/9	11/	13/	15/	19/
Fig. 5.	Perforated ... „	26/	33/	40/	49/	57/

### FELT.—SCARLET, WHITE,

### NATURAL UNDYED WOOL, OR ASSORTED.

		No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5
Fig. 3.	Double, best... per doz.	16/	22/	27/	32/	44/
	Ditto, second ... „	14/	18/	23/	28/	37/
Fig. 4.	Single, best ... „	7/6	9/	10/6	14/	19/
	Ditto, second ... „	6/	7/6	9/	11/	16/
Fig. 5.	Vests ... „	17/	22/	27/	33/	40/

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**NOW APPROACHING.**

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The attitude which is adopted by Retail Chemists towards the majority of the Proprietary articles they are called upon to handle in the course of their business—an attitude devoid of all interest in, and often absolutely antagonistic to, the sale of such articles—is not to be wondered at when one notices that the selling price of such articles is generally cut so fine as to leave in them almost no interest on the capital invested, to say nothing about rent for room, time, trouble, &c. That the attitude of the trade is very different towards

## 'FROG IN YOUR THROAT?'

Is proved by the fact that we have this season already sold

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# Vinolia Cash Price List.

BLONDEAU, ET CIE., RYLAND ROAD, LONDON, N.W.

TELEPHONE No. 7659.]

[Cable and Telegraphic Address—"BLONDEAU LONDON."]

Orders under £2 are net. £2 to £5 Orders,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., and cash discount of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. (making 5 per cent. in all). £5 Orders and upward,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., and cash discount of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. (making 10 per cent. in all), and carriage paid.

On Orders amounting to not less than £2, for any of the preparations enumerated on the opposite page, we allow our bottom terms of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. (making 10 per cent. in all), and carriage paid.

The discounts in each case are taken off Trade Prices, and therefore equal to the full 5 per cent. or 10 per cent. as the case may be, but the  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. is treated as a CASH DISCOUNT, and will not, under any circumstances, be allowed if remittance is not received within ten days from the date of invoice.

Carriage as above will only be paid to customers who have signed or who sign our cutting agreement.

These terms are not available to those who sell below our stipulated minimum cutting prices.

N.B.—In the absence of distinct instructions to the contrary quantities of soaps ordered are always read as dozen boxes and not as dozen tablets.

## "VINOLIA" SOAP.

	Retail Prices Each.	Trade Prices per Doz.	Minimum Cutting Prices Each.
PREMIER, per box of 3 tablets	1/-	9/2	$3\frac{1}{2}$ d. per tablet. 10d. per box of 3 tablets.
" " 12 "	4/-	36/7	
" " 36 "	12/-	110/-	
FLORAL, " 3 "	1/6	13/9	1/3 per box.
" tablet in cartoon	6d.	4/7	5d. " tablet.
BALSAMIC (Medical), per box of 3 tablets ...	2/-	18/4	$1\frac{1}{8}$ " box. 7d. " tablet.
OTTO (Toilet), per box of 3 tablets ...	2/6	22/10	$2\frac{1}{2}$ " box. 9d. " tablet.
VESTAL, per box of 3 tab- lets ...	7/6	68/6	$6\frac{1}{3}$ " box. $2\frac{1}{2}$ " tablet.

## "VINOLIA" MEDICATED SOAPS.

SULPHUR ...	1/-	9/-	$3\frac{1}{2}$ d. per tablet.
CARBOLIC ...	1/-	9/-	10d. " box of
TEREBENE ...	1/-	9/-	3 tablets.
COAL-TAR ...	1/-	9/-	

## "VINOLIA" SHAVING SOAPS.

Premier, Sticks, in cardboard cases ...	6d.	4/-	5d.
Premier Flat Cakes, in silver blocked celluloid cases ...	1/-	8/-	10d.
<i>Premier Flat Cakes, in elegantly decorated glass-topped boxes, to contain Half-dozen and One Dozen, 4d. and 6d. extra respectively.</i>			
Toilet, Sticks, in silver-metal cases, small ...	1/-	9/2	10d.
Toilet, Sticks, in silver-metal cases, medium ...	1/6	13/9	1/3
Toilet, Sticks, in silver-metal cases, large ...	2/6	22/10	2/2
Toilet, Flat Cakes, in porce- lain-lined metal boxes ...	2/-	18/4	1/8
Vestal, Sticks, in silver-metal cases ...	2/-	18/4	1/8
Vestal, Flat Cakes, in silver- metal boxes ...	3/-	27/6	2/6

## "VINOLIA" EAU DE COLOGNE.

No. 1, 2-oz. small bottles ...	1/6	9/6	$10\frac{1}{2}$ d.
" 2, 4-oz. large "	2/6	17/3	$1\frac{1}{7}$ d.
" 3, small wicker "	3/6	27/3	2/5d.
" 4, medium "	6/6	55/-	4/10
Nos. 1 and 2 are packed in thin light wooden cases of One Dozen and Half-dozen respectively.			
Samples of above ...	3d.	22/6	per gross.

An artistic fan-shaped card to hold one dozen Eau de Cologne samples, in  
best English-made green glass bottles, will be supplied free to customers  
ordering not less than six dozen samples, and for the first time.

## BLONDEAU CHOICE TOILET SOAPS.

	Retail Prices Each.	Trade Prices per Doz.	Minimum Cutting Prices Each.
BLONDEAU CUCUMBER AND GLYCERINE SOAP	1/6	12/-	$4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per tablet. $1\frac{1}{4}$ " box of 3 tablets.
" COLD CREAM	2/-	16/-	$6\frac{1}{2}$ d. per tablet. $1\frac{1}{6}$ " box of 3 tablets.
" LYS DE FRANCE "			
" MARÉCHAL NIEL "			
" ORIENTAL "			
" HELIOTROPE "			
" MUSK LAVENDER "			
" LETTUCE "			
" MAREUIL "	2/6	20/-	$1\frac{1}{10}$ per box of 3 tablets.
" JEQUILLA "			
" WHITE ROSE AND CUCUMBER "			
" VIOLET "	3/-	24/-	$2\frac{1}{3}$ per box of 3 tablets.
" OPOPONAX "			

## "VINOLIA" BRILLIANTINE.

	Retail Prices Each.	Trade Prices per Doz.	Minimum Cutting Prices Each.
For the Hair ...	1/-	8/-	9d.
" " ...	2/-	16/-	1/6
" " ...	3/6	28/-	2/7
For the Moustaché ...	1/-	8/-	9d.
" " ...	2/-	16/-	1/6
" " ...	3/6	28/-	2/7

## LYPSYL.

A Coralline Emollient for the Lips, in flat metal boxes ...	6d.	4/-	5d.
In fluted silver-metal tubes	6d.	4/-	5d.
" " "	1/-	8/-	10d.

## "VINOLIA" POMADE.

In White Opal Vase ...	2/-	16/-	1/8
In Antique Porcelain Vase	3/6	32/-	2/11

## LAIT "VINOLIA."

In Elegant Porcelain Vase	4/6	41/-	3/9
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[Continued on opposite page.]



# Vinolia Cash Price List.

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE.

## OLD ENGLISH TOILET SOAPS (IMPROVED).

BLONDEAU'S CLARIFIED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP ... ..	2d. per tablet. Box containing 1 doz. tablets	1/6
BLONDEAU'S HONEY SOAP ... ..	3 " "	4/6
BLONDEAU'S ELDER FLOWER SOAP ... ..	6 " "	9/-
BLONDEAU'S OATMEAL SOAP ... ..	Minimum Cutting Prices.	
BLONDEAU'S ALMOND AND GLYCERINE SOAP ... ..		
BLONDEAU'S WHITE ROSE AND CUCUMBER SOAP... ..	2d. per tablet. 3 tablets for 5d. 1 box of 12 tablets, 1/8.	

Boxes of the above, in each size, can be had assorted.

## BLONDEAU PERFUMES.

" <i>Vinolia</i> " Bouquet ... ..			
Marequil ... ..			
Jequilla ... ..			
Losaria ... ..			
Blondeau OPOPONAX ... ..			
" STEPHANOTIS ... ..			
" WHITE HELIOTROPE ... ..			
" YLANG-YLANG ... ..			
" JOCKEY CLUB ... ..	Retail Prices Each.	Trade Prices per doz.	Minimum Cutting Prices Each.
" WHITE ROSE ... ..			
" VIOLET ... ..			
" FRANGIPANNI ... ..	1/3	10/-	11½d.
" MILLEFLEUR ... ..	1/9	14/-	1/4
" MARÉCHAL NIEL ... ..	3/-	24/-	2/3½
" ESS. BOUQUET ... ..	5/-	40/-	3/9½
" MUSK ... ..	9/-	72/-	6/10
" MUSK ROSE... ..			
" AMBERGRIS ... ..			
" AMARYLLIS ... ..			
" WHITE LILAC ... ..			
" JASMIN ... ..			
" HONEY-SUCKLE ... ..			
" NEW MOWN HAY ... ..			

Samples of above ... 3d. each. 2/- per doz.

One Cardboard Easel supplied to any retailer for Counter, to hold one dozen perfume samples, free with £5 order of our goods, which must include at least two dozen perfume samples.

## "VINOLIA" CREAM.

	Retail Prices Each.	Trade Prices per doz.	Minimum Cutting Prices Each.
Half-small size, stamped ...	1/1½	10/8	11d.
" " unstamped ...	1/-	9/2	
Small, stamped ... ..	1/9	16/9	1/7
" unstamped ... ..	1/6	13/9	
Medium, stamped ... ..	3/6	33/4	3/2
" unstamped ... ..	3/-	27/4	
Large, stamped ... ..	6/-	57/8	5/5
" unstamped ... ..	5/-	45/8	

"Vinolia" unstamped is for compounding Prescriptions only.

## "VINOLIA" SHAVING FOAM.

Toilet, in collapsible tubes ...	1/-	9/2	10d.
" " " ...	1/6	13/9	1/3
Vestal " " ...	2/6	22/10	2/2

## "VINOLIA" DENTIFRICE.

	Retail Prices Each.	Trade Prices per doz.	Minimum Cutting Price- Each.
No. 2, in metal boxes ...	6d.	4/-	5d.
" " " ...	1/-	8/-	10d.
American " " ...	1/6	13/9	1/3
" 4 oz., in finest hand- made Old English glass bottles ...	4/6	41/-	3/9
" 8 oz., ditto ...	7/6	68/6	6/3
English " " ...	2/6	22/10	2/2
" 4 oz. in finest hand- made Old English glass bottles ...	7/6	68/6	6/3
" 8 oz., ditto ...	13/6	123/-	11/3

## "VINOLIA" POWDER.

Half-small size ... ..	1/-	9/2	10d.
Small... ..	1/9	16/-	1/6
Medium ... ..	3/6	32/-	3/-
Large ... ..	6/-	54/9	5/3

"Vinolia" Powder is prepared in white, pink, and cream tints.

## "VINOLIA" PASTILLES.

For the Voice... ..	per box	1/-	9/2	10d.
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## MINIATURE SAMPLES.

	Retail Prices Each.	Trade Prices per doz.
"VINOLIA" SOAP (Otto of Rose, Toilet)	1½d.	1/-
" " (Balsamic, Medical)	1½d.	1/-
" " (Premier) ... ..	2d.	18/4
" POWDER ... ..	3d.	2/-

NOTE.—These Miniature Samples can be obtained on artistic cards, the cards only being supplied free of charge, the whole forming a most attractive and profitable addition to the Chemist's Counter.

The following are the Preparations upon which we allow our bottom terms on £2 orders:—

## OLD ENGLISH TOILET SOAPS (IMPROVED).

BLONDEAU'S Clarified Brown Windsor, Honey, Elder-flower, Oatmeal, Almond and Glycerine, and White Rose and Cucumber Soaps.

## PREMIER "VINOLIA" SOAP.

SULPHUR	" "
CARBOLIC	" "
TEREBENE	" "
COAL TAR	" "

## "VINOLIA" POWDER, 1/1½ size.

" CREAM, 1/1½ "	
" LYPSTYL, in flat metal boxes and silver metal tubes, 6d. and 1/- sizes.	
" PREMIER SHAVING STICKS, 6d.	
" " CAKES, 1/-	
" DENTIFRICE, No. 2, 6d.	
" POMADE, 2/- and 3/6 sizes.	

## ANY OF THE MINIATURE SAMPLES.

Goods that have become shopworn or unsaleable can be exchanged for others of equal value, provided always that the goods returned have been retained in stock not less than six months.

The small and medium sizes of Eau de Cologne in wicker cannot be returned, as the bottles are expensive, and we cannot do them up again.



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Materia Medica, Prof. H. G. GREENISH, F.L.S.

## FIFTY-SECOND SESSION, 1894-95.

Application for admission to the School, for Prospectuses, or for further information may be made to the Dean, or to Mr. F. W. SHORT, Secretary to the School, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.

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Assisted by Mr. F. LAWSON, Ph.C.

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Intending Students are advised to communicate early with Mr. CLAYTON.

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G. A. CROSS, Secretary-Superintendent

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42 Cannon Street E.C.

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**A PRACTICAL MANUAL OF**

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Including SPERMATORRHOEA, PROSTATORRHOEA, IMPOTENCE, and STERILITY in both Sexes.

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Fees from December 1st:—

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The Spring Course of Lectures will commence on the 1st January, 1895, terminating in April. Application for the remaining vacancies, or for further information, should be made as early as possible.

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MAJOR Course, on Tuesdays and Wednesday, 7 P.M. to 10 P.M.

MINOR Course, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 7 P.M. to 9 P.M.

**JULY PASS LIST.**

MAJOR—5 presented, ALL passed. MINOR—8 passed.

**OCTOBER PASS LIST.**

MAJOR—2 presented, ALL passed. MINOR—7 passed.

The above results are evidence of the Thorough and Practical Education given at this College. For new prospectus and full particulars apply to WALTER S. CARVER, Secretary, 162 Kennington Park Road, LONDON, S.E.

## SPECIAL NOTICE!!!

### NORTH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL OF PHARMACY,

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(First Major Pass under extended and advanced Syllabus, January, 1892).

Owing to the rapid increase in the number of Students attending this School since recent extensions, Mr. Merson has decided to devote the whole of his time to teaching and to the scientific side of Pharmacy. To enable him to do so, and to fully maintain the past efficiency of the school, he has taken into Partnership Mr. R. T. Forbes, for over five years Senior Assistant with Messrs. Brady & Martin, Mosley Street.

Mr. Forbes will, in January, undertake the Management of the Retail Business; Mr. Merson devoting himself entirely to Educational work.

Intending Students and their friends are respectfully invited to call and inspect the New Laboratories, also to compare past results with that obtained by other local schools—none of which, during the whole of the present year, have registered a single "Minor" Pass, while the following Students from the above School have been successful in recent examinations:

Mr. R. AGAR, South Bank, Middles-

borough.

" G. W. BLOUNT, Newcastle.

" W. NICHOLSON, Gateshead.

" Councillor RICHARDSON,

Stockton-on-Tees.

Mr. W. R. L. ROBSON, Newcastle.

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" A. E. STROTHER, Newcastle.

" C. E. WHALEY, Newcastle.

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8th January, 1895.

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### **"WHAT STUDENTS SAY."**

38 BESSBOROUGH GARDENS, S.W., *May 30, 1892.*

DEAR SIR,—Allow me to thank you most sincerely for the very careful and thorough manner in which you and your staff directed my studies for the last "Minor." I must say that when I commenced work I did not anticipate, with any degree of confidence, being ready by the time, and can only ascribe my success to the lucid and interesting manner in which the subjects are taught at the City School. In practical work especially the supervision is most painstaking, and no student who goes to you need be (if he determines to work) afraid of being neglected or overlooked. Wishing you every success,

Faithfully and gratefully yours, JAMES EAKIN.

17 WELLS STREET, GRAY'S INN ROAD, W.C.

DEAR SIR,—I thank you for the ungrudging manner in which you supplied everything, and for your constant and unwearied attention whilst I was with you.

Yours sincerely,

*May, 1892.*

J. R. CHIPPENDALE.

### **"WHAT AN EVENING PUPIL SAYS."**

13 BRUNSWICK SQUARE, LONDON, W.C., *April 11, 1894.*

DEAR MR. WILLIAMS,—Having passed the Minor Examination, I feel that I must write to thank you for all you have done for me, more especially when taking into consideration that before last September (when I first came to you) I had done nothing at all towards it, either practical or theoretical, and then only coming to "Night Classes," and being in business all the time I was studying. It only shows the thoroughness of the tuition I have received from yourself and Mr. Ellwood that I should be able to pass in six months. I shall always recommend the "City School," and again thanking you,

I remain, yours sincerely,

A. E. WALKER.

### **PASS LIST OF PAST SESSION 1893-94.**

Davies, R. F.  
Davies, R. F., "Major."  
Sage, C. E.  
Jones, Thos.  
Price, C. H.  
Wells, W. L.  
Wicks, H. G.  
Smith, R. T.  
Roberts, W.  
Roberts, W. J.  
Clemmitson, J. W.  
Davidson, A. E.  
Dealve, A. E.

Gee, E. M.  
Hodder, H. G.  
Short, W. J.  
Newman, E. H.  
Gibson, H.  
Andrews, D. F.  
Beales, W. W.  
Carter, J. H.  
Davies, D.  
Davies, H. P.  
Davies, H. P., "Major."  
Davis, T. M.  
Ingram, Fred.  
Rees, W. E.

Walker, A. E.  
Greig, J.  
Potter, T. B.  
Atthey, G. H.  
Bloor, F. A. Evans, D. E.  
Evans, E. C.  
Daniels, J. W.  
Hick, W. H. H.  
Lawson, A. C.  
Lee, J. C.  
Jackson, T.  
Richards, Emrys  
Smedley, W. G.

Turnor, J. A.  
Maskew, W.  
Waro, A. H.  
Thompson, J.  
Strother, A. E.  
Cleghorn, J.  
Dawney, C. B.  
Benjamin, J.  
Williams, D. I.  
Morrey, George  
Jones, W. M.  
Neathercoat, H. W.  
Rist, W. K.  
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Two 2s. 9d. Epp's cura-cene, 3 1s. 3d. Flint's friendly oils, 3 1s. 9d. Gascoigne's cough-jelly, 2 2s. 9d. Godfrey's extract, 2 4s. Kepler malt extract, 1 3s. 6d. Rosseter's hair restorer, 5 1s. 4d. Cooper's sheep dip; 17. the lot, carriage paid, or offers for part; all saleable. Wright, Chemist, Hebden Bridge.

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Three 8-gallon carboys, Maw's fig. 1. Carter, Chemist, Woolwich.

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Southall's model boat: what cash offers? Rogers, Chemist, 71 Burngreave Road, Sheffield.

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Immediate Disposal.—Whole of Chemist's stock and fixtures, including dispensing-screen, glass cases, counter, drawers, &c.; in good condition: no reasonable offer refused. Address, Marshall, 22 Spring Street, Derby.

The contents of a Chemist's shop for sale, in one lot, recently fitted with the best mahogany fixtures, mahogany glass cases, dispensing-screen, counter, &c.; 520 gold-labelled bottles, specially selected; best quality drugs, many not been unpacked; a boon to a Chemist commencing. Address, Belcher, Blackfriars, Gloucester.

**Miscellaneous.**

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Ten gross 1d. packets Manila tailies (12), 5s. 6d. gross, sample packet 1d.; 50 lbs. fine black wax, 10d. lb. Presley, Chemist, Bristol.

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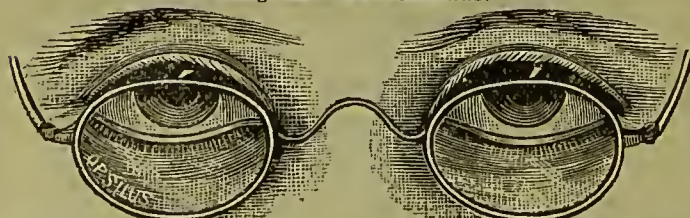
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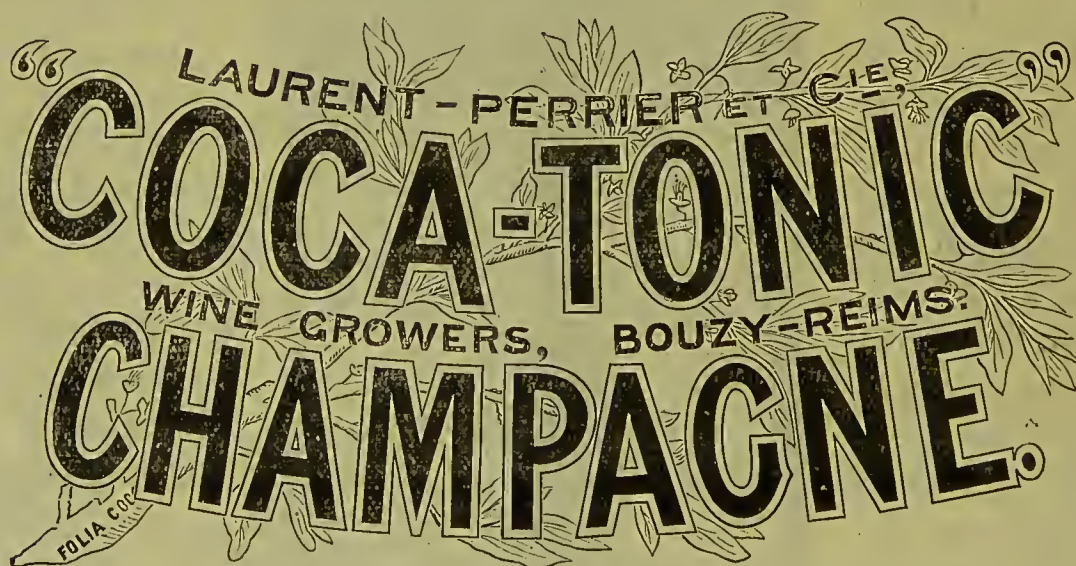
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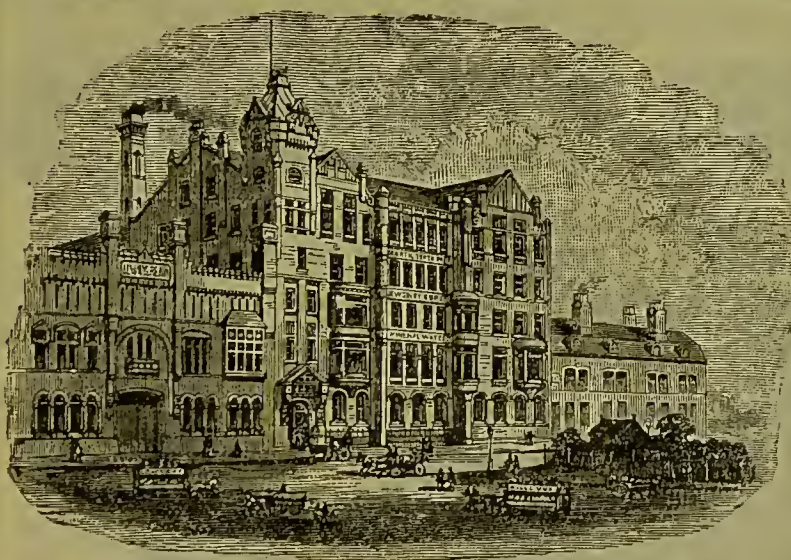
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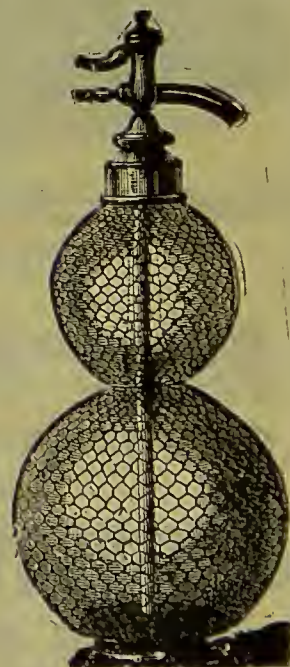
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Per doz.	
4-oz. glass, metal screw cap .. .. .	3/-
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This is warranted pure, and is a thoroughly good line.	
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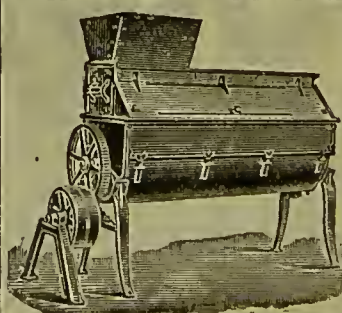
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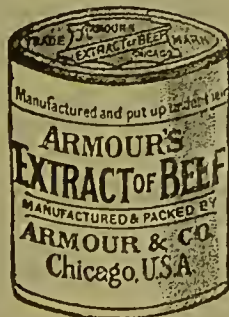
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Kilner Bros.  
Marriott, E. & Co.  
Maw, S., Son & Thompson  
May, Roberts & Co.  
Shirley Bros.  
Yonldon, E.

**FILTERS**

Fordham, W. B., & Sons, Lim.

**FLY PAPERS**

Buchan, D.  
Ford, Shapland & Co.  
Marshall, E.  
Mather, W., Lim.  
May, Roberts & Co.  
Silverlock, H. | Strong, Christy  
Tidman & Sons  
Tunbridge & Wright  
Yonldon, E.

**FOOD (Infants' & Invalids')**

Allen & Hanburys  
Bonger's Food  
Brand & Co.  
Cerebos Salt Co., Lim.  
Chibnall, H. B.  
Evans, Sons & Co.  
Glendinning, W., & Sons  
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.  
Hearon, Squire & Francis  
Liebig Co. | Lorimer & Co.  
Mason, F.  
Mason, G., & Co., Lim.  
Mellins Food | Nostle, H.  
Viking Food Co.  
Wyeth, J., & Bro.

**FORMULE**

Brooks, T.

**FULLERS' EARTH**

Fullers' Mining Co., Lim.

**GAS BURNERS**

Incandescent Gas Light Co., Ltd.

**GELATINES**

Astley, Cooper & Co.  
Boehm, F.  
Helo, J., & Co.

**GINGER ALE**

Brathby & Hinchliffe, Lim.  
Chemists' Alerated & Mineral  
Water Association, Lim.  
Ellis & Son  
Mills, R. M., & Co.  
Ross & Sons, Lim.

**GLYCERINE**

Blyton, Astley & Co. (Pastilles)  
Boehm, F. | Fink & Co.  
Price's Candle Co., Lim.

**GRANULAR PREP.**

Bishop, A., & Sons  
Blyton, Astley & Co.  
Evans, Sons & Co.  
Hearon, Squire & Francis  
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.  
Richardson, J., & Co., Lim.  
Tyrer, T., & Co.  
Wright, Layman & Umney |

**GUM**

Fink & Co. (Arahie, &c.)

**HAIR PREP.**

Chosehrough Co.  
Edwards & Co.  
Truett, H. P., Lim.

**HERB BEER EXTS.**

Nowball & Mason  
Potter & Clarke  
Southall Bros. & Barclay

**HOMOPATHIC**

Epps, James & Co., Lim.  
Keene & Ashwell  
Leath & Ross  
Watson & Waters

**HOT WATER BTLS**

Carrie & Co.

**HYPOPHOSPH'TES**

Duncan, Flockhart & Co.  
Fellows  
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.  
Lorimer & Co. | Symes & Co.  
Tyrer, T., & Co.

**INHALERS**

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.  
Gilbertson, H., & Sons  
Hockin, Wilson & Co.  
Putney, J., & Sons  
Toozood, W.

**INK**

Bewley & Draper, Lim.

**INSECTICIDES**

Barclay & Sons, Lim.  
Hebbeler, K.  
Hockin, Wilson & Co.  
Lorimer & Co.  
Sandford & Sons  
Stevenson & Howell

**IRON, REDUCED**

Berger, Kahler & Co.

**JELLOIDS**

Warrick Bros.

**KETCHUP**

Tyrer, P.

**KOLA**

Christy & Co.  
Moss, John, & Co.

**LAMPS**

Caspar & Co.

**LARD**

Ewen, J., & Sons

**LIME JUICE**

Evans, Sons & Co.  
Lorimer & Co.

**LINT**

Burgoyne, Burdidge & Co.  
Christy, T., & Co.  
Liverpool Lint Co.  
Maw, S., Son & Thompson  
Newsome, C.  
Robinson & Sons

**LIQUORICE**

Dennis Di Luggo & Co.

**LIQUORS**

Cooper & Co.  
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.  
Hodgkinson, Prestons & King  
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.  
Moss, John, & Co.  
Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Lim.  
Stearns, F., & Co.

**LOZENGES**

Allen & Hanburys  
Blyton, Astley & Co.  
Frog in the Throat  
Garratt, J. E.  
Gibson, R., & Sons (Manfrs.)  
Guest, T., & Co.  
Hill & Son | Lorimer & Co.  
Raines & Co.  
Richardson, J., & Co., Lim.  
Stearns, F., & Co.  
Warrick Bros.

**MACHINERY**

Bennett, Sons & Shears Lim.  
Carter, T. H.  
Gardner, W.  
Hockin, Wilson & Co.  
Pindar, J. W.  
Werner & Pfeiderer (Knead-  
ing and Sifting)

**MALEXTRACT, &c.**

Allen & Hanburys  
Anderson & Co.  
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.  
(Kepler's)  
Glendinning, W., & Sons  
(Wine)  
Hearon, Squire & Francis  
Leconte, Eugene  
Lofoed Cod Liver Oil Co.  
Lorimer & Co.  
Moss, J., & Co.  
Oppenheimer, Sons & Co., Lim.  
Parke, Davis & Co.  
Raines & Co.  
Raines, Clark & Co.  
Richardson, John, & Co. (Lei-  
cester), Lim  
Robinson & Co.

**MARKING INKS**

Bond (Daughter of the late  
John) (Ink & Pencils)

**MAGNESIA**

Bleasdale, W., & Co.  
Evans, Sons & Co.  
Henry, T., & W. (Calcined)  
Hill, A. S., & Sons  
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.  
Larimer & Co.  
Washington Chemical Co.

**MEDICINE CHSTS**

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.  
Day, Son & Hewitt (Veterinary)  
Day & Sons (Veterinary)  
Richardson, J., & Co., Lim.

**MENTHOL**

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.  
Christy, T., & Co.  
Evans, Sons & Co.  
Hockin, Wilson & Co.  
Maw, S., Son & Thompson  
Shirley Bros. | Tyrer, P.

**MERCURIALS**

Howards & Sons  
May & Baker, Lim.  
Tyrer, T., & Co.

**METH. SPIRITS, &c.**

Boord & Son | Burrough, J.  
Jones & Co.  
Phillips, G., & Co.  
Smith, S., & Co.

**METHYLENE**

Robbins, J., & Co.

**MICROSCOPES**

Darton, F., & Co.

**MILK**

Nestlé, H. (Condensed)

**MORPHIA**

Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.  
Smith, Bertie, & Co.  
Smith, T. H., & Co.

**NIGHT LIGHTS**

Palmer & Co., Lim.

**OILS**

Howley, S., & Son  
Hooper, B., & Co. (Sandal  
Wood)

**OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES, &c.**

Browning, J. H., & Co.  
Fox, W., & Sons  
Matthews, H., & Co.  
Pinchin, Johnson & Co.

**OINTMENT BASES**

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.  
(Lanoline)  
Byrollin Co.  
Chesebrough Co. (Vaseline)  
Christy, T., & Co.  
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.  
Richardson, J., & Co. (Leices-  
ter), Lim.  
Rypona

**OPIUM**

Hopf, R.

**OPTICIANS**

Botwright & Grey  
Darton, F., & Co.  
Raphael, J., & Co.  
Slight Testing Co., Lim.

**OTTO OF ROSE**

Warrick Bros.

**OXIDE OF ZINC**

Hubbuck, T., & Son, Lim.

**PAPAIN**

Kuhn, B.

**PAT. MEDCNS, &c.**

Anglo-American Drug Co.  
Lim. [Preserv.]  
Atkinson & Barker (Infant)  
Barclay & Sons, Lim.  
Beecham, T. (Pills)  
Bow, Dr., Liniment  
Bromley, C. (Gout and Rheu.)  
Chemists' Association, Lim.  
Clarke's Blood Mixture  
Cullwick's Skin Ointment  
Cullwick's Blood Tablets  
Edwards & Son  
Evans, Lescher & Webb  
Fassett & Johnson  
Fenning (Powders)  
Frog in the Throat  
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.  
Herman, M. (Toothache Cure)  
Holloway (Pills and Oint.)  
Hovenden & Sons  
Lalor (Phosphodyne, &c.)  
Lynn, Dr. (Fig Remedy)  
Mackenzie, Dr. (Catarrh Cure)  
May, Roberts & Co.  
Newbery, F., & Sons  
Powell, T.  
Roberts & Co. (Foreign)  
Sutton, W., & Co.  
Warner, H. H., & Co., Lim.  
Wilkinson & Co.  
Wilson, A. (Bunter's Nervine)

**PEPPERMINT OIL**

Bush, W. J., & Co.  
Ransom, W., & Son  
Stevenson & Howell

**PEPSIN, &c.**

Armour & Co.  
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.  
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson  
Nowbery, F., & Sons (Ingluvin)  
Parke, Davis & Co.  
Stearns, F., & Co.  
Warner & Co. (Ingluvin)

**PEROX OF HYDR.**

May & Baker, Lim.  
Robbins & Co.  
Tyrer, T., & Co.

**PETROLEUM**

Allen & Hanburys  
Christy, T., & Co.  
Dec Oil Co., Lim.  
Snowdon, Sons, & Co.

**PERFUMERY, FANCY SOAPS**

Barclay & Sons, Lim.  
Bleasdale & Co.  
Blondeau & Cie. | Boehm, F.  
Blyton, Astley & Co.  
Brooks, T. (Solid)  
Burgoyne, Burdidge & Co.  
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.  
Bush, W. J., & Co.  
Chemists' Association, Lim.  
Chesebrough Co.  
Evans, Sons & Co.  
Evans, J., & Sons  
Farina, J. M.  
Hovenden & Sons  
Lanoline | Mulhens, F.  
Newbery, F., & Sons (Berdos)  
Pears, A. & F., Lim.  
Price's Patent Candle Co.  
Sozio & Andrioli  
Tidman & Son | Treatt, E. C.  
Truett, H. P., Lim.  
Warrick Bros.  
West, T. (Ozell's Mona)  
Woolley, Sons & Co. (Powder)  
Wright, Layman & Umney

**PHARM. PREPS.**

Allen & Hanburys  
Antitoxine  
Armour & Co.  
Baiss Bros.  
Barroa, Harveys & Co.  
Boehm, Fredk.  
Boehringer, C. F., & Sohn  
Boulton, J., & Co., Lim.  
Burgoyne, Burdidge & Co.  
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.  
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.  
Ferris & Co.  
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.  
Giles Schacht & Co.  
Hearon, Squire & Francis  
Hewlett & Son  
Hill, A. S., & Sons  
Howards & Sons  
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.  
May & Baker, Lim.  
Moss, J., & Co.  
Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Lim.  
Parke, Davis & Co.  
Potter & Clarke  
Richardson, John, & Co. (Lei-  
cester), Lim.  
Smith, T. H., & Co.  
Squire & Sons  
Sutton, W., & Co.  
Symes & Co. | Tyrer, T. & Co.  
Terrol Co.  
Warner, H. H., & Co., Lim.  
White, Alfred, & Sons  
Woolley, Sons & Co.  
Wyth, Jno., & Bro.  
Zimmermann, A. & M.

**PHOTOGGRAPHIC**

Barclay & Sons, Lim.  
Blackfriars Photographic Co.  
Boehm, Fredk.  
Botwright & Grey  
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.  
Darton, F., & Co.  
Fordham, W. B., & Sons, Lim.  
Howards & Sons (Chemicals)  
Thornton-Rickard Co.  
Tyrer, T., & Co.  
White, Alfred, & Sons  
Zimmermann & Co.

**PILL MACHINES**

Pindar, J. W.  
Toozood, W. (Coater)  
Werner & Pfeiderer

**PILLS, Coated, &c.**

Allen & Hanburys  
Anderston Apothecaries' Hall  
Beecham, Thomas  
Blyton, Astley & Co.  
Carter's Little Liver Pills  
Cox, Arthur H., & Co. (tastilsa)  
Dr. Williams Medicine Co.  
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.  
Evans, Sons & Co.  
Hearon, Squire & Francis  
Hill, A. S., & Son  
Holloway's  
Jolly's "Duchess" Pills  
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.  
Lorimer & Co.  
McKesson



**QUININE SALTS**

Boehringer, C. F., & Söhne  
Hookin, Wilson & Co. (Wine)  
Howards & Sons  
Smith, S., & Co. (Wine)  
Zimmermann, A. & M.

**RENNET**

Dunne, Fleekhart & Co.  
Tomlinson & Hayward

**SALICIN**

Macfarlan & Co.  
Smith, T. & H., & Co.

**SALICYLATES**

Knoll & Co.

**SALICYLIC ACID**

Burgeyne, Burbridge & Co.  
Kuhn, B.  
Zimmermann, A. & M.

**SALOL**

Kuhn, B.

**SARSAPARILLA**

Wilkinson's

**SACHETS**

Warwick Bros.

**SAUCES, PICKLES**

Goodall, Backhouse & Co.  
Tyrer, P.

**SCIENTIFIC**

**INSTRUMENTS**  
Darton & Co.

**SEEDS**

Potter & Clarke

**SEIDLITZ POWDERS**

Blyton, Astley & Co.  
Hookin, Wilson & Co.  
Hors & Co.  
May, Roberts & Co.

**SELTZOGENES**

Bratby & Hinchliffe, Lim.  
Evans, Sons & Co.  
Gerant, E., & Co.  
Hookin, Wilson & Co.  
May, Roberts & Co.

**SHAVING**

Horenden & Sons (Excess)  
Lloyd, Mrs. A. S. (Excess)  
Truefitt, H. P., Lim.

**SHEEP DIP**

Fletcher, Bros. & Co.  
Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co.  
Ness & Co.  
Odams' Chemical Co., Lim.  
Tomlinson & Hayward, Lim.

**SCHOOLS, &c.**

Central School of Chemistry  
City School of Chemistry and  
Pharmacy, Lim.  
Lollette, A. (Memory Training)  
London Homoeopathic and  
Medical School  
Manchester Col. of Pharmacy  
Metropolitan Col. of Pharmacy  
Newcastle School  
Newington Col. of Chemistry  
Northern College of Pharmacy  
North of England School  
Shellfield College of Pharmacy  
South London School of  
Pharmacy, Lim.  
The School of Pharmacy  
Westminster College

**SHOP FITTERS**

Bowling & Gowler  
Bygrave, J. & W.  
Evans, Sons & Co. Hawlett, S.  
Josephs, P. | Natall & Co.  
Treble, G., & Son

**SOAP**

Ayrton & Saunders  
Barclay & Sons, Lim.  
Blondeau et Cie (Vinolia)  
Broumley, H., & Co.  
Cook, E., & Co.  
Evans, Sons & Co.  
Fordham, W. B., & Sons, Lim.  
Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co.  
Lorimer & Co.  
Mullens, F.  
Pears, A. & F., Lim.  
Tidman & Son  
United Alkali Co., Lim.  
Wright, Layman & Umney

**SODIUM PRXIDE.**

Burton, W., & Sons

**SPECTACLES**

Botwright & Grey  
Darton, F., & Co.  
Optical Sight-Testing Co., Ltd.  
Raphael, J., & Co.

**SPONGES**

Cresswell Bros. & Schmitz  
Evans, Sons & Co.  
Peterson, M., & Co.

**STAMPS (RUBBER)**

Hickisson, J.

**STARCH**

Chancellor & Co. (Mack's)  
Critchley (Gloss) Douhle

**STOPPERS**

Anstlin & Co (Sprinklers)  
Barnett & Foster  
Birchingham Stopper Co.  
Mellin, C.  
Orehard, E. (Polson)  
Scipendum Stopper Co., Lim.

**STOVES**

Clark, S., & Co., Lim.

**SUGAR OF MILK**

Boehm, Fredk.

**SURGICAL**

Ayrton & Saunders  
Bailey, W. H., & Son  
Barclay & Sons, Lim.  
Burgeyne, Burbridge & Co.  
Cocking, J. T.  
Eichmann Bros. & Walsh  
Harris, J.  
Hatriek & Co., Lim.  
Haywood, J. H.  
Krohns & Sesemann  
Liverpool Patent Mint Co.  
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.  
Mather, W., Lim.  
Maw, S., Son & Thompson  
Powell & Barstow  
Quelch, H. C.  
Richardson, John, & Co., Lim.  
Robinson & Sons  
Schutze, F., & Co.  
Statham, H., & Co.  
Victoria Rubber Co.  
Wood, Vincent  
Zu a Syringe

**SYPHONS**

Barnett & Foster  
Bratby & Hinchliffe, Lim.  
Chemists' Aerated & Mineral  
Waters Association, Lim.  
Fordham, W. B., & Sons, Lim.  
Idris & Co., Lim.  
Kilner Bros. | Mellin, C.  
Rylands, Dan, Lim.

**SYRUPS**

Blyton, Astley & Co.  
Cooper & Co.  
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson  
Idris & Co., Lim. (Liquors)  
Stevenson & Howell

**TABLETS**

Blyton, Astley & Co. (Sulphur)  
Corsan, J. R. (Advertising)  
Richardson, J., & Co., Lim.  
(Compressed)

**TEA**

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(Tablets)  
Gt. Tower Street Tea Co.  
Horniman, W. H. & F. J. & Co.  
Pearse & Meeking [Lim.]

**TEETHING PADS**

Marriott, E., & Co.

**THERMOMETERS**

Bailey, W. H., & Son  
Barclay & Sons, Lim.  
Darton, F., & Co.

**TINCTURES**

Evans, Sons & Co.  
Hewlett, C. J., & Son  
Hodgkinson, Prestons & King  
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.  
Moss, John & Co.  
Parke, Davis & Co.  
Wyleys, Lim.

**TOBACCO & CIGES**

Adolph Frankau & Co (pipes)  
Simcote & Cole (Lim.)

**TOILET**

Asphall, E.  
Allen & Hanburys (Chrisma)  
Bates, P. W.  
British Paper Co.  
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.  
(Lanoline)  
Dee Oil Co., Lim.  
Hookin, Wilson & Co.  
Hovenden & Sons  
Maw, S., Son & Thompson  
Quelch, H. C.  
Truefitt, H. P., Lim.

**TOOTH PASTE**

Beecham, T.  
Jewsbury & Brown  
Lathen & Co.  
Maw, S., Son & Thompson  
Sutton, O., & Co.  
Truefitt, H. P., Lim.  
Wilson, A. (Bunter's)  
Woods, M. (Araea)

**TRADE MARKS**

Browne, T. B.  
Trade Mark Society, Lim.

**URETHRANE**

Howards & Sons  
Vaccine Association (Lymph)  
**VACCINATION**  
Vaccine Association (Lymph)

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Berdoo & Co. | Brett, F. J.  
Crocker, G. B., & Co.  
Orridge & Co.  
Tomlinson, Thos. & Son

**VASELINE**

Chesebrough Co.

**VERMIN KILLER**

Hebbeler, K.  
**VINEGAR**  
Champion & Co., Lim.  
Pott, R. & N.

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Day, Son & Howitt  
Elliman, Sons & Co.  
James, W. H. (Blisters)  
Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co.  
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.  
Rookledge, F. E.  
Spratt's (Dogs)  
Walker, Troke & Co.

**VINOLIA Superftt'd**

Blondeau & Cie.

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Allen, S., & Son | Balss Bros.  
Barron, Harveys & Co.  
Bleasdale & Co., Lim.  
Boyce Bros.  
Burgeyne, Burbridge & Co.  
Bush, W. J., & Co.  
Evans, Sons & Co.  
Evans, Leachier & Webb  
Faasett & Johnson  
Ferra & Co.  
Fox, W., & Sons | Graf, P.  
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.  
Harker, Stagg & Morgan  
Hearon, Squire & Francis  
Hewlett & Son  
Hill, A. S., & Son  
Hodgkinsons, Treacher &  
Kemp, Wm. & Son (Clarke)  
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.  
Loffhouse & Saltmer  
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.  
Potter & Clarke  
Prosser, Taylor & Co.  
Raimes & Co.  
Raimes, Clark & Co.  
Richardson, J., & Co., Lim.  
Symes & Co.  
Walker, Troke & Co.  
Willows, Francis & Butler  
Woolley, Jas., Sons & Co.  
Wright, Layman & Umney  
Wyleys, Lim.

**WINES, SPIRITS**

Armbricht, Nelson & Co. (Coca)  
Burroughs, J.  
Coleman & Co., Lim.  
Durrant & Co.  
French Hygienic Socy. (Coca)  
Glendenning, W., & Sons  
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.  
Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, Lim.  
Lorimer & Co.  
Miller, A., & Co. (Orange)  
Robinson, B.  
Smith, S., & Co. (Orange)  
Wright, Layman & Umney

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Crushed Linseed . . . . . 17/6

Exceptionally good.

Pure Starch Powder . . . . . 23/=

Fuller's Earth . . . . . 16/=

Finest in every sense.

**Antitoxine**  
(Strengthens the Heart Action),  
Per oz., 4/9. Samples free.

**Sanmetto**

Per doz., 42/=; 6 doz. at 38/=

Samples free to Physicians only.

1 cwt. Carriage Paid to  
any Station in England  
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Smaller quantities free on  
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Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.  
Hooper, B., & Co. | Leo & Co.  
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.  
Parke, Davis & Co.  
Richardson, J., & Co., Lim.  
Stearns, F., & Co.

**CONCENT. LIQRS.**

Baiss Bros., & Co.  
Cooper & Co.  
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson  
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.  
Richardson, J., & Co., Lim.

**CONFECTIONERY**

Randall &amp; Son

**CORN CURES**

Gardner, C.

**COTTON WOOL**

Haynes, G., & Co. (Absorbent)  
Robinson & Sons (Absorbent)  
Sanger, J., & Sons

**CRSED LINSEED**

Mumford, G. S. | Sizer Bros.

**DENTIFRICES, &c.**

Beecham, T.  
Bronnley, H., & Co.  
Featiman & Co.  
Hanson, O. | Hovenden & Sons  
Jewsbury & Brown  
Lakeman, J. J. | Stevens, P. A.  
Lutheal & Co.  
Sutton, O., & Co.  
Warrick Bros. | Wilson, A.  
Woods, W. (Arecia Nut)

**DISINFECTANTS**

Barolny & Sons, Lim.  
Beedzler & Co. | Brooks, T.  
Drysedale, J. W., & Co.  
Dussek Bros. & Co.  
Fletcher Bros. & Co.  
Government Sanitary Co.  
Hebden, W. C.  
Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co.  
Mason, C. E., & Co.  
Mny & Baker, Lim.  
National Chemical Co.  
Ness & Co.

Odams' Chemical Co., Lim.

Sanitas Co., Lim.

Seabury &amp; Johnson

Tyrer, T., &amp; Co.

Wandsworth Chemical Works, Lim.

**DOG MEDICINES**

Spratt's Patent, Lim.

**DRUGGISTS' SUN.**

Andrews &amp; Co.

Ayrton &amp; Saunders

Barolay &amp; Sons, Lim.

Belden, E. &amp; W.

Bleasdale &amp; Co., Lim.

Chemists' Association, Lim.

Evans, Lescher &amp; Webb

Evans, Sons &amp; Co. (Savars)

Feaver, J.

Fordham, W. B., &amp; Sons, Lim.

Hockin, Wilson, &amp; Co.

Hovenden &amp; Sons

Howard, J., &amp; Co.

Kay Bros., Lim.

Maw, S., Son &amp; Thompson

May, Roberts &amp; Co.

Newbery, F., &amp; Sons

Palmer &amp; Co., Lim.

Quelch, H. C.

"Ryponn"

Sanger &amp; Sons | Schntze &amp; Co.

Tidman &amp; Son | Toogood, W.

Tunbridge &amp; Wright

The Tweed Fountain Co.

Wood, Vincent

**DRUGS**

Allen, S., &amp; Sons Grinders)

Bleasdale &amp; Co., Lim. | Graf, F.

Hopf, R. | Morrison, R., &amp; Co.

Phillips &amp; Co. (Grinders)

Richardson, J., &amp; Co., Lim.

**DRYSALTERIES**

Browning, J. H., &amp; Co.

**DYES, &c.**

Crawshaw &amp; Co.

Hatrack &amp; Co., Lim.

**EAU DE COLOGNE**

Farina, J. M. | Muhlen, F.

Hockin, Wilson &amp; Co.

**ECZEMA**

Cullwick's Skin Ointment

Cullwick's Blood Tablets

**EMBROCATION**

Day &amp; Sons

Elliman, Sons &amp; Co.

Ryponn

**ENEMAS**

Barelays, Lim.

Evans, Sons &amp; Co.

Putney, J., &amp; Sons

Sanger &amp; Son | Wood, Vincent

**ESSENCES**

Boulton, J. &amp; Co., Lim.

Bovril, Lim. (Beef)

Brathby &amp; Hinchliffe, Lim.

Burgoyne, Burdidge &amp; Co.

Bush, W. J., &amp; Co.

Fletcher, Fletcher &amp; Stevenson

Goodall, Backhouse &amp; Co.

**ENGRAVERS**

Caspary &amp; Co., Lim.

Corsan, J. R.

**ESSENTIAL OILS**

Allon, S., & Sons  
Boehm, Fredk.  
Bush, W. J., & Co.  
Dodgson & Oloott  
Drysedale, J. W., & Co.  
Evans, Sons & Co. [Clarko  
Hodgkinsons, Treacher &  
May & Baker, Lim.  
Poppelreuter, W.  
Ransom, Wm., & Sons  
Rylands, Dan, Lim.  
Sozio & Andrioli  
Spurway & Co.  
Stevenson & Howell  
Syms & Co. | Todd, A. M.  
Treatt, R. C. | Warrick Bros.  
Widenman, Brocher & Co.  
Wright, Layman & Umney

**ETHER**

Duncan, Flockhart & Co.  
Howards & Sons  
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.  
May & Baker, Lim.  
Robbins, J., & Co.  
Tyrer, T., & Co.  
White, A., & Sons  
Woolley, Sons & Co.  
Wright, Layman & Umney

**ETHYL CHLORIDE**

Kuhn, B.

**EUCALYPTUS**

Langhland, Mackny & Baker  
Massey & Co.  
Tasmanian Eucalyptus Oil Co.

**EXALGINE**

Kuhn, B.

**EXTRACT MEAT**

Armour & Co. | Brand & Co.  
Idris & Co. (Viking Co.)  
Liebig Co.  
Liquor Carnis Co., Lim.  
Mason, G., & Co., Lim.  
Wyeth, J., & Brother

**EXTRACTS, FLUID**

Allen & Hanburys  
Allen, G., & Co.  
Bleasdale & Co., Lim.  
Burgoyne, Burdidge & Co.  
Evans, Sons & Co.  
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson  
Hearon, Squire & Francis  
Hooper, B., & Co.  
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.  
Moss & Co.  
Parke, Davis & Co.  
Potter & Clarke  
Ransom, W., & Son  
Richardson, J., & Co., Lim.  
Stearns, F., & Co.  
Wright, Layman & Umney

**EXTRACTS, SOLID**

Allen, G., & Co.  
Ransom, W., & Son  
Stearns, F., & Co.

**FEEDG BOTTLES**

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.  
(Thermo Safe)  
Chemists' Association, Lim  
Evans, Sons & Co.  
Gilbertson, H., & Sons  
Hearn, Wright & Co.  
Hockin, Wilson & Co.  
Hovenden & Sons  
Kilner Bros.  
Murriott, F. & Co.  
Maw, S., Son & Thompson  
Mny, Roberts & Co.  
Shirley Bros.  
Youlton, E.

**FILTERS**

Fordham, W. B., &amp; Sons, Lim.

**FLY PAPERS**

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Ford, Shapland & Co.  
Marshall, E.  
Mather, W., Lim.  
May, Roberts & Co.  
Silverlock, H. | Strong, Christy  
Tidman & Sons  
Tunbridge & Wright

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Bonger's Food  
Brand & Co.  
Cerebos Salt Co., Lim.  
Chibnall, H. B.  
Evms, Sons & Co.  
Glendinning, W., & Sons  
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.  
Hearon, Squire & Francis  
Liebig Co. | Lorimer & Co.  
Mason, F.  
Mason, G., & Co., Lim.  
Mellins Food | Nestlé, H.  
Ridge, Dr. | Tyrer, P.  
Viking Food Co.  
Wyeth, J., & Bro.

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Brooks, T.

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Fullers' Mining Co., Lim.

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Boehm, F.

Helno, J., &amp; Co.

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Chemists' Alerated & Mineral  
Water Association, Lim.  
Ellis & Son  
Mills, R. M., & Co.  
Ross & Sons, Lim.

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Boehm, F. | Flak &amp; Co.

Price's Candle Co., Lim.

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Hearon, Squire & Francis  
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Richardson, J., & Co., Lim.  
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Newcastle School  
Newington Col. of Chemistry  
Northern College of Pharmacy  
North of England School  
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Pharmacy, Lim.  
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Harris, J.  
Hartick & Co., Lim.  
Haywood, J. H.  
Krohne & Sesemann  
Liverpool Patent Lint Co.  
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.  
Mather, W., Lim.  
Maw, S., Son & Thompson  
Powell & Barstow  
Quelch, H. C.  
Richardson, John, & Co., Lim.  
Robinson & Sons  
Schutze, F., & Co.  
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Victoria Rubber Co.  
Wood, Vincent  
Zu a Syringe

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Waters Association, Lim.  
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Idris & Co., Lim.  
Kilner Bros. | Melin, C.  
Rylands, Dan, Lim.

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Jewebury & Brown  
Luthen & Co.  
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Hewlett & Son  
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Hodgkinson, Treacher &  
Kemp, Wm. & Son [Clarke]  
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Lofthouse & Saltmer  
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.  
Potter & Clarke  
Prosser, Taylor & Co.  
Raimes & Co.  
Raimes, Clark & Co.  
Richardson, J., & Co., Lim.  
Symee & Co.  
Walker, Troke & Co.  
Willows, Francis & Butler  
Woolley, Jas., Sons & Co.  
Wright, Layman & Umney  
Wyleys, Lim.

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Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, Lim.  
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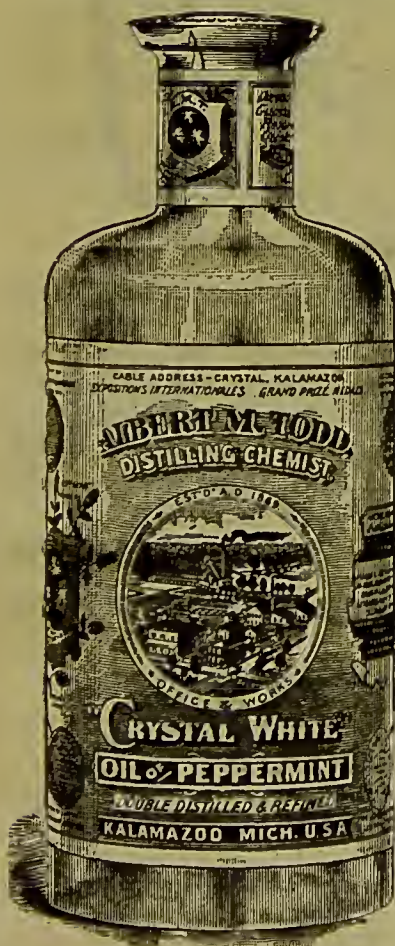
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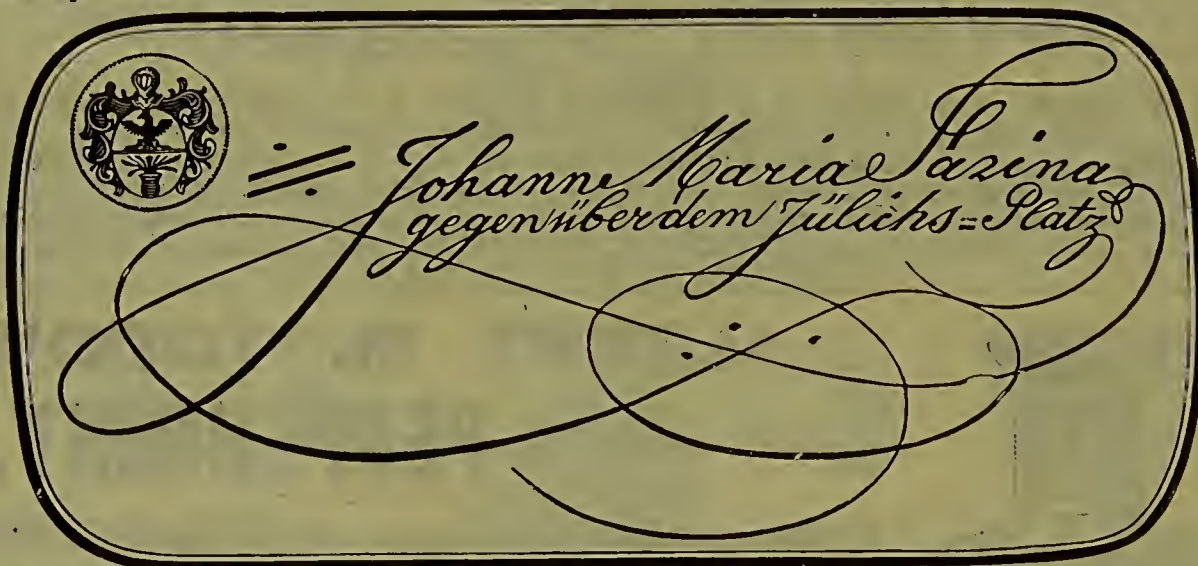


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Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of  
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King of Prussia; Alexander II., Emperor of Russia;  
Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria; Lewis, King  
of Portugal.In consequence of increasing inquiries from the Colonies for my Eau de Cologne, the only genuine, I  
beg to submit my Price Current.At the same time I beg to call special attention to the following facsimile of my Trade Mark, for the  
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has not been the smallest change in the manufacture since the year 1709, when it was invented by my ancestor.Orders equal to at least 12 dozen short bottles will be promptly executed at 13s. 6d. per dozen, against my  
bill drawn at three months from the date of invoice, delivered free on board the export ship, at Rotterdam  
Antwerp, Hamburg, or Bremen, no charge being made for the case and packing, but insurance charged extra  
7½ per cent. discount is allowed for orders equal to at least 100 dozen, but on no smaller quantities.I may add that, as I do not draw on the Colonies, all Orders must be accompanied by a credit on some  
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JOHANN MARIA FARINA,

COLOGNE: January, 1894.

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### OFFICIAL FORMULÆ.

3 Pil. Aloes et Ferri	...	6d. gross,	4/- lb.
7 „ Coloc. Co.	...	10d. „	10/- „
9 „ Coloc. et Hyoscy.	...	1/1 „	10/- „
17 „ Rhei Co.	...	6d. „	4/3 „

### APERIENT.

45 Pulv. Aloes Barb....	1 $\frac{2}{3}$ gr.	
Pulv. Cambogiæ ...	$\frac{1}{3}$ gr.	
Pulv. Jalapæ ...	$\frac{2}{3}$ gr.	
Pulv. Coloc. ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	
Sapo. Cast. ... ..	$\frac{1}{3}$ gr.	
Gingerin... ..	$\frac{1}{6}$ gr.	9d. gross, 4/6 lb.

9d. gross, 4/6 lb.  
46 As above, with 1 gr. Hyd. Subchlor. in each  
  Pill, same price.

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435	Pulv. Aloes Barb. ...	2 gr.	
	Pulv. Rhei ...	1 gr.	
	Pulv. Zingiber. ...	$\frac{3}{4}$ gr.	
	Hyd. Subchlor. ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	4/6 lb.
346	Pil. Hydrarg. ...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	
	Ext. Coloc. Co. ...	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	
	Ext. Hyoscy....	1 gr.	12/- lb.

### BLAUD'S. (Martindale's Improved.)

176	...	...	6d. gross,	4/- lb.
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### CASTOR OIL.

144 Pulv. Rhei	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Pot. Sulph.	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Pulv. Saponis	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Ol. Ricini	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ m.
Ol. Croton.	...	1-16th m.
		4/- lb.

### LITTLE CATHARTIC.

320 Podophyllin.	...	$\frac{1}{8}$ gr.
Pulv. Aloin.	...	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
Ext. Hyoscy.	...	1-20th gr.
Ext. Nuc. Vom.	...	1-20th gr.
Jalapin.	...	1-12th gr.
Gingerin....	...	1-20th gr.
Pulv. Saponis	...	$\frac{1}{8}$ gr.
		7d. gross, 18/- lb.

### COUGH.

298 Pulv. Ipecac. Co.	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Gum. Ammon...	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Pulv. Scillæ	...	1 gr.
Pulv. Saponis	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
		5/- lb.

### LITTLE LIVER.

282 Podophyllin.	...	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
Pulv. Aloin.	...	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
Pulv. Aloes	...	$\frac{1}{8}$ gr.
Pulv. Saponis	...	$\frac{1}{8}$ gr.
Ext. Nuc. Vom.	...	1-20th gr.
Pulv. Zingiber.	...	$\frac{1}{8}$ gr.
		7d. gross, 18/- lb.



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# The Chemist & Druggist

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Businesses Wanted  
Businesses for Disposal  
Premises to Let  
Auction Sales

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1894.

Partnerships  
Situations Vacant  
Situations Wanted  
Miscellaneous

A Copy of this Supplement is inserted in every number issued of "The Chemist and Druggist."

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6.—£600.—LONDON (Suburban).—Prescribing and Retail Business; situate in main thoroughfare; returns nearly £600, chiefly ready money; comfortable house with bath-room, &c.; moderate rent, on lease; price £350.

7.—£500.—LONDON, E. (Death vacancy).—Very profitable Business, situate in a good business locality; returns £500 yearly; well-fitted shop and ample stock; house, in good repair, contains 9 rooms and shop; very moderate terms to an immediate purchaser; good Prescriber wanted.

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3.—**KENT COAST.**—Retail and Prescribing Business; returns £650; rent £40; price £500, or valuation of stock and fixtures.

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**LIGHT** Retail, Dispensing Business in South Wales; Welsh not essential; unopposed; full prices; good Prescriber and Extractor could largely increase; £130, or valuation of stock and fixtures. Address, "Sambuci," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

**LEICESTER.**—To be sold, two very old-established Businesses, one with post-office, the other with wine and spirit licence, in a very populous and increasing neighbourhood; shops well fitted up; proprietor retiring. Address, A. B., T. Howard Lloyd & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Leicester.

**CHEMISTRY** and Druggists' and Tobacconist Business for disposal, old-established, in busy town, Eastern Counties, population about 10,000; annual returns about £1,900; rent £80; fixtures, fittings, utensils, and stock at valuation; proprietor retiring. Address, William Pope & Sons, Valuers, Downham Market.



**BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL—Cont.**

**CHEMISTS** and Druggists.—A well-established Business in main road, Kilburn, for sale; same hands 12 years; splendid scope for an energetic man; owner has another branch, only cause of selling; price £300; low rent; stock at valuation (quantity optional). Ernest Owers, Finchley Road (L. & N. W.) Station.

**LANCASHIRE**.—Old-established, good, sound Retail Business for disposal; 7 miles from Manchester; shop well fitted and stocked; main thoroughfare; large population; manufacturing district; excellent reason for disposal. For further particulars apply Radcliffe, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

**MIDLANDS** County.—In a small town of 12,000 inhabitants; light Retail and Prescribing Business; best position in the town; large shop, well fitted and heavily stocked; returns nearly £1,200; net profit nearly £400; price £800; low rent; convenient house. Apply, "Tyne," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

**GENUINE** small Retail and Prescribing Business; lately neglected; in a thickly-populated neighbourhood; grand opportunity for one with small capital; shop well stocked; business capable of considerable increase; sound reasons for selling; established 30 years; rent £25. Address, "Drugs," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

**LONDON, S.W.**—High-class Dispensing, Prescribing, and Family Chemist's Business for disposal; cutting not attempted; good prices obtained; returns over £600, showing a profit of over £300; rent £70 on lease; in present hands over 11 years; proprietor taking larger business; no agents; cash price £650. H., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

**£400.**—Very profitable Retail, Dispensing and Prescribing Business, near London, with several first-class proprietary articles; returns £650, can be increased; well-fitted shop; excellent stock; unique position; rent £40; good house; large increasing neighbourhood; satisfactory reasons for selling. 59/58, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

**ESTABLISHED** 33 years; Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business in populous neighbourhood; returns £600, having doubled in 18 months; splendid house, 2 gardens, good warehouse, well fitted with every convenience for oil and paint trade; shop well fitted and in first-class condition; heavily stocked; capable of great increase; grand opportunity; price £500 or offer. Eatough, Chemist, Southport.

**MUST** be sold.—Owner having taken to very large business, and unable to look after both, is willing to sacrifice the one for £490, honestly worth £600; Midland town; returns over £600, and increasing; convenient house; rent £30; large shop, splendidly fitted; a thorough genuine concern; every investigation allowed; fast increasing neighbourhood; must clear out this month. Apply, "Immediate," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

**TENDERS.****ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, LONDON, W.**

CONTRACTS FOR DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRESSINGS, &c.

**THE** Board of Management is prepared to receive Tenders for the supply of Drugs, Chemicals, Dressings, &c., for the three months ending April 15 next; forms of Tender can be obtained at the Secretary's Office.

Tenders must be delivered, in sealed envelopes, by 10 o'clock A.M. on Monday, 31st inst. addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Tender for Drugs," or "Tender for Dressings;" the Tenders must be accompanied by samples of certain articles as required; the Board does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

December 15, 1894.

By order,  
THOMAS RYAN, Secretary.

**PARTNERSHIPS.**

**PARTNERSHIP** desired in the Wholesale, with either a London or provincial firm, or Advertiser would entertain developing a manufacturing Business with a capitalist having similar Pharmaceutical and Wholesale experience; the highest references can be exchanged. F. I. O., Messrs. Deacon's Advertising Offices, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

**SITUATIONS OPEN.**

**HORTON & CO.**, Torquay, require, about January 1, a Junior, accustomed to good-class business.

**WANTED**, early in January, a Junior Assistant. Apply, stating age, height, salary, and references to G. Acton & Son, Chemist, Worcester.

**WANTED**, qualified Assistant, with knowledge of French and Italian. Apply, with full particulars, to F. Münstermann, Pharmacy Groves, Florence.

**WANTED**, Junior; qualified; light Retail and Dispensing business; send particulars, carte, salary required. Apply, B. G. Wyley & Co., Coventry.

**AT** once, an Assistant; indoors; quick Dispenser; one accustomed to a good-class, brisk trade. Write full particulars, or call, Read, 90 Victoria Street, S.W.

**QUALIFIED** Assistant wanted at once for good-class Retail and Dispensing Business; indoors. Apply Harcombe Cnff, The Pharmacy, New Southgate, N.

**ADVERTISER** wishes to hear from gentlemen travelling for Wholesale Houses; very advantageous terms are offered. Apply by letter for full particulars, A. B., 2 Arthur Terrace, Lower Road, London, S.E.

**QUALIFIED** Assistant wanted with good counter experience; Extractor; abstainer preferred; outdoors. J. Beedler & Co., 20 Norton Folgate, London, E.C.

**WANTED**, Junior Assistant. State full particulars of experience, age, height, salary required, and enclose photo, to Mr. Evans, Chemist, The Parade, Margate.

**IMMEDIATELY**, a smart, reliable Junior, of good address, about 22 or 23; must have good references; personal application preferred. Owen, 13 High Street, North Finchley.

**ST. LEONARDS**.—December 19th; gentlemanly Junior; qualified, and accustomed to good-class trade. Apply, with carte and usual particulars, Jameson & Curtis, Hastings.

**JUNIOR** Assistant required, outdoors, by end of month; one with experience of mixed trade preferred. Write, giving full particulars, salary required, &c., to Rowland & Co., Chemists, 36 Lower Marsh, Lambeth.

**ASSISTANT**, qualified, to take charge of branch; one with a knowledge of Photography preferred; outdoors. Apply, giving full particulars, salary required, and photo, to Jarvis, Chemist, Handsworth.

**THE** Drug and Dispensing Stores (Limited), Wolverhampton, require two or three energetic Qualified Chemists with a view to Manage Branches; good salary and no Sunday duty. Apply, giving full particulars, as above.

**WANTED**, January 1, qualified Assistant, Indoor, without board; must have good references, and London experience preferred. Kemp, 10 Bedford Terrace, Campden Hill, Kensington.

**JUNIOR**, after Christmas, indoors; must be active and obliging; time for study; not under 20 years. Apply, personally, or send c.d.v., stating salary required, age, height, references, to McLanachan, 231 High Street, Lewisham, S.E.

**AFTER** Christmas, two smart Juniors for high-class Stores; quick, obliging, good countermen; state age, height, salary, and experience; personal interview preferred. Mitchell & Boyce, 56 & 80 Woodgrange Road, Forest Gate, E.

**A GENTLEMANLY** Junior for high-class business; indoors; must be well recommended; applications not answered in three days declined. Send photo and particulars to E. A. Holloway, Chemist, London Drug Stores, Torquay.

**MANAGER** for a small Country Branch; qualified; indoors; send full particulars, references, &c.; an elderly man with good references would be treated with. Apply, by letter, to A. Peake, Chemist and Dentist, Earlestown, Lancs.

**ASSISTANT** for Retail, outdoors, beginning of January; abstainer preferred; plenty of spare time for study; state age, height, salary required, and usual particulars. Apply, by letter, to C. Walters, c/o Messrs. Evans Gadd, Exeter.

**WANTED**, for December 27, an Assistant used to high-class cash trade; indoors; qualification not necessary; one preferred who will help work up same. A personal interview preferred; or write, with full particulars, to F., 130 High Street, Notting Hill Gate, W.

**WANTED**, soon, a good Junior (must be well recommended), for a light business; if with knowledge of Dentistry, preferred. Apply, stating age, experience, salary required, when disengaged, also enclose photo (to be returned), to J. H. Bowling, Chemist, Pembroke Dock.

**WANTED**, early in January, an experienced Assistant (indoor), about 21 years of age, accustomed to a good-class country business, and with a fair knowledge of Dispensing. Apply, stating experience, age, height, and salary required, to H. Althorp, Chemist, Peterborough.

**A JUNIOR** or Dispenser required in a first-class Dispensing business on or about 20th; must have been accustomed to good-class Dispensing; no duty on 25th and 26th. Apply, by letter, stating age, height, salary, and references, to "Chemious," 66 High Street, St. John's Wood.

**WANTED**, smart, qualified Assistant for front Counter, at Brighton. Apply, giving full particulars as to references, age, height, previous experience, and salary required, to G. O. Dusat, General Manager and Secretary, Sussex Co-operative Drug Company (Limited), 135 Queen's Road, Brighton.

**WANTED** in January, or early in February, a smart obliging Junior, in Light Retail and Dispensing business, in inland watering-place in Yorkshire; must be good counterman, and of good appearance; state terms, &c., indoors. 53/31, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

**WANTED** an Assistant for a Country business, Agricultural and Family; must be well recommended, and of active and industrious habits. Apply, with full particulars as to age, height, salary required, &c., with photo, to "Eastern Counties," c/o Messrs. Hodgkinson & Co., 101 Whitecross St., London, E.C.

**ASSISTANT**, outdoors, aged about 22, single, for a good Country Retail, Dispensing, and Agricultural business; neat and active counterman; moderate hours, no Sunday duty, close Wednesdays 4 p.m.; apprentice kept. Apply, stating age, height, references, salary, carte (returned), to W. Boor, Wisbech.

**INDIA**.—Wanted a gentleman having a knowledge of the Drug, Druggists' Sundries, and Surgical Instrument trades, to represent two or three firms in India; a previous knowledge of the Indian market absolutely indispensable. Address, with full particulars, to "India," c/o Street & Co., 30 Cornhill, E.C.

**GENTLEMANLY** Assistant (Indoors); energetic and accustomed to Country trade; abstainer, unmarried, and thoroughly steady; state age, height, references, salary required, when at liberty, and full particulars; applications not answered within three days declined. Fleming & Son, Pharmaceutical Chemists, Wolverhampton.

**DISPENSER** required at the West Riding Asylum, Wakefield; candidates must possess the Major or Minor qualification of the Pharmaceutical Society, and be prepared to devote the whole of their time to the duties of their office; the salary is £104, without board or residence. Applications, stating age, previous experience, married or single state, and accompanied by copies of recent testimonials, should be sent not later than December 31, to the Medical Director, from whom nature of duties may be learned.



## SITUATIONS OPEN—Cont.

**ASSISTANT**; qualified; outdoors. State height, salary, age, and send photo, to F. O. Stacey, 16 Westgate Street, Ipswich.

**TRAVELLERS** wanted to introduce to the Medical Profession and Chemists a Dietetic Preparation; must be active, and have good references; those with some previous experience preferred. Apply, by letter, to "Diet," c/o Watkins & Osmond, 62 Ludgate Hill, E.C.

**CHINA**.—Wanted, an Assistant, with first-class Dispensing and good all-round experience; age from 21 to 26 years; 4 years' engagement; passage paid. Address, 60/29, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

*1s. for 12 words; 6d. for every 6 words beyond.*

**JUNIOR**; 21; disengaged; 6 years' experience. K., 90 Victoria Street, S.W.

**LOCUM**; disengaged; qualified; 27; best references. H., 13 Peter Street, Yeovil.

**JUNIOR**, with time for study; London preferred. Attwell, Edwards, Chemist, Godalming.

**AS** Dental Assistant, or Manager; 11 years' experience. "Dentist," 22 Reed Street, Hull.

**LOCUM-TENENS**; now disengaged; qualified. A. F., Island House, Highbridge, Somerset.

**DISPENSER**; part-time; 6 years' experience; highest references. D., 37 Fairland Road, West Ham, E.

**MANAGER**; outdoors; qualified; 38; abstainer. "Chemist," 112 Foxberry Road, Brookley.

**LOCUM**; experienced Counterman; abstainer; qualified; 29½. "Locum," Sea Houses, Chatham.

**LOCUM** or Manager by an M.P.S.; West-end experience. P. S., 60 Rylett Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.

**WHOLESALE** or Export; experienced, Wet or Dry. Forbes, The Village, Tarland, Aberdeenshire.

**ASSISTANT**; unqualified; age 25; good experience; disengaged 19th. R., 43 Sandford Street, Birkenhead.

**JUNIOR**; 22; South; 5½ years' experience; good references. Simons, c/o Featherstone, Chemist, Tunstall.

**AS** Manager; temporary or permanent; aged 41. Address, O. M., 181 Church Street, Stoke Newington, N.

**MANAGER**, with view to succession, on easy terms. "Kamphor," 59 Hotham Place, Stoke, Devonport.

**ASSISTANT**; qualified; 27; outdoor; Manchester district preferred. T., 56 Burrage Road, Plumstead, S.E.

**JUNIOR**; unqualified; 21; 6 years' experience; disengaged. Barrett, Hingstone House, Cornwood, Ivybridge.

**MANAGER**, temporary or permanent; middle aged; registered. J. R., 134 Milkwood Road, Herne Hill.

**AS** Assistant; outdoor; qualified; Continental experience; excellent references; R., 13 Brunswick Square, W.C.

**JUNIOR**; unqualified; 23; London and country experience. "Cortex," 44 Burrard Road, West Hamstead, N.W.

**ASSISTANT**; qualified; 22; speaking French; disengaged. "Salol," 5 Chesterfield Street, Argyle Square, W.C.

**PHOTOGRAPHIC** Chemists; outdoor; aged 36; good references. "Beta," 13 Piermont Road, East Dulwich, S.E.

**BY** January, as Junior; 21; 6 years' experience; good references; time for lectures. Rees Roberts, Blaenau, Festiniog.

**WHOLESALE**.—Forwarding Clerk seeks engagement; highest references. "Salol," 13a Dufferin Street, E.C.

**AS** Manager or Senior; qualified; aged 29; long references; disengaged. Johnson, 3 Christor Street, Chancery Lane, W.C.

**ASSISTANT**; good references; unqualified; abstainer; moderate salary. Collis, 39 Lena Gardens, West Kensington.

**WELL** recommended; qualified; Manager, Assistant; long experience; married. 36 Wrexham-Fechan, Wrexham.

**LOCUM**; Branch or Manager; Minor; Prescriber, Dispenser; references; 5 ft. 10½ in. Morgan, Ryland Street, Hereford.

**WHOLESALE**; 4 years' excellent Retail experience; good references; Midlands preferred. Clendinnen, Tillington, Stafford.

**ASSISTANT**; qualified; 25; abstainer; requires permanency; outdoors; London or suburbs. R. Page, 97 Brockley Rise, S.E.

**LADY** as Improver; passed Apothecaries' Hall and Prelim.; had experience; aged 23. L. A. B., Avenue House, Qny, Cambridge.

**ASSISTANT**; 24; first-class West-end experience; disengaged; unqualified. "Rhel," City School of Pharmacy, 27 Chancery Lane.

**ASSISTANT** or Manager; qualified; tall; Pharmaceutical and Medical experience; aged 26. "Minor," Farmers Arms, Cardigan.

**MANAGER** or Assistant; Minor; aged 30; married; Extractor, Photography, Prescriber, &c. "Chemist," 14 Stanley Street, Hull.

**TRAVELLER**; 29½; good trade experience; highest references; gentlemanly address; abstainer. "Commercial," Sea Houses, Chatham.

**JUNIOR**; 21½; 6 years' experience; disengaged January 7; London preferred; abstainer. W. J. W., Davies, Chemist, Porth, Glamorgan.

**ASSISTANT** or Locum; unqualified; experienced; 27; Postal and Photographic knowledge; disengaged. Vermin, Little Park, Enfield.

**MANAGER**; disengaged; qualified; good Prescriber, Extractor, &c.; well experienced, town and country. W., 53 West Square, S.E.

**IN** return for board and lodgings part-time services offered; early in January; London. T. A. Harrison, North Street, Bourne, Lincolnshire.

**JUNIOR**; 21; tall; good Dispensing business (South), after Christmas; 5 years' experience; excellent references. Tindale, Hanover Terrace, Whitby.

**SURGEON'S** Dispenser; permanency; aged 30; highest references from Medical Men and Chemists; disengaged. H., 56 Hill's Road, Cambridge.

**ASSISTANT**; 24; height 5 ft. 10½ in.; 8½ years' experience; excellent references. M., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

**JANUARY**.—Junior; 21; first-class Dispensing and Retail experience, West End. 53/30, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

**AN** experienced Assistant (outdoors); unqualified; Extractor; tall; good references. Lloyd, 95 Thompson Street, Rochdale Road, Manchester.

**AS** Manager to Branch; outdoors; married; tooth extractor; long experience; permanency desired. W. V., 10J Worcester Street, Kidderminster.

**AS** Housekeeper, or any position of trust; Chemist's widow; experienced; medical and clerical references. Mrs. Evans, Penwarden, Mumbles, Swansea.

**JUNIOR**; over 20; 5 years' first-class experience; good Dispenser; Birmingham, Manchester, Sheffield, Liverpool. "Minor," Honeywall, Stoke-on-Trent.

**QUALIFIED** Assistant; aged 27; desires Assistantship or Managership, preferably in the country; good London experience. Lloyd, 88 Waterloo Road, London.

**COMPETENT** man for Branch; Mixed Businesses, experienced in; good references; unqualified; abstainer; single. "Thiol," London Pharmacy, Boscombe, Hants.

**AS** Dispenser and Bookkeeper; young lady seeks appointment; Apothecaries' Hall certificate. 283/13, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

**JUNIOR** Assistant requires situation in Manchester; aged 22; 7 years' experience; good references. Address, 38/39, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

**DISPENSER**; experienced, accurate, quick; tall, good address; 23; excellent testimonials; disengaged. R. D., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

**PHARMACEUTICAL** Chemist; Irish qualification; good Prescriber, Extractor, &c.; no objection to go abroad. 53/21, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

**WANTED**, situation as Manager, Managing Assistant, or Traveller; many years' experience with high references, and recommended by last employer. Address, B., 20 Caledonia Street, Hope Street, Liverpool.

**QUALIFIED** Chemist wants situation as Manager or Dispenser; aged 31; unmarried; first-class London and provincial Store experience. Apply, 58/7, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

**WANTED**, situation in Wholesale or Retail Druggists as Traveller, Salesman, or General Assistant; conversant with Druggery and Agricultural Seeds; 25 years' experience. Apply Messrs. Aranson & Co., Solicitors, Penrith.

**COMPETENT** Assistant; fourteen years' all-round West End experience; engaged from 12 to 6, or 1 to 7 p.m.; seeks morning or evening employment, and occasional Sundays. "Western," Messrs. Baiss Brothers, Jewry Street, City, E.C.

**WILL** any Chemist or Surgeon give employment in any capacity to middle-aged married man; life abstainer; no family; good Prescriber (registered), accomplished in all branches. "Apothecary," 60 Nightingale Road, Willesden Junction.

**SITUATION** as Manager or Traveller (Drug or Sundry house); experienced; good Pharmacist; sound trade connection; highest references; willing and capable in any capacity. "Teetotaler," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

**WANTED**, appointment by clever Prescriber; thorough knowledge Allopathy and Homoeopathy; excellent Tooth-extractor and Salesman; married; aged 40; unqualified; 12 years in last situation; exceptionally high-class testimonials as to character and ability. A. R. P., 14 Fatherson Road, Reading.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**ARGENTINE** Republic.—Messrs. Tier & Keenan, Wholesale and Retail Chemists, Rosario de Sante Fé, will accept agencies for English goods and preparations; correspondence invited; English and foreign references. Address proposals to W. A. J., c/o Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., 56 Hanover Street, Liverpool.

**CHEMIST FITTINGS**.—Four excellent ranges of Chemist Drawers, with solid mahogany fronts, crystal out knobs, and bevelled-edge labels; also Mahogany-fronted Shelving and Panelled Lockers to suit same; 6 Spanish Mahogany Dispensing-screens; a large variety of mahogany and plate-glass fronted Counters; Beut-glass Counter-cases, Wall-cases, Sponge-cases, Desks, Window-enclosures, and everything appertaining to the trade. We have also the complete fittings for 3 shops, made of the best mahogany, highly french-polished, and all the latest designs; experienced Fitters sent to all parts of the country; write for references. Edwards & Co., Medical Fitters, Whitechapel, Liverpool.

**CHEMISTS' Shop Fittings**.—Counters, solid mahogany, with Plate-glass Doors in front, several very cheap, also some with Panelled fronts; Dispensing Screens; Mirror Centres; Ranges of Drawers; Glass Wall and Counter Cases; Desk and Case; Sponge and Tooth Brush Cases; Mirrors; Shop Rounds; Ointment Jars, &c.; an immense stock in first-class condition; very great bargains for cash buyers; must be sold. Philip Josephs, 54 Old Street, City Road, London, E.C.